

EC Asks Monetary Reform

Europeans Want Talks To 'Parallel' Trade Discussion

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Despite earlier U.S. rejection of such linkage, the European Community insisted Thursday that an agreement to reform the international monetary system must accompany the proposed start of trade liberalization negotiations early in 1986.

Willy de Clercq, the EC commissioner in charge of external relations, said at the opening of a two-day ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that there must be "parallel progress" on trade liberalization and on monetary reform.

This was one of three conditions he outlined for the EC's support of a U.S. call for trade talks.

The two other conditions, Mr. de Clercq said, called for enforcing existing agreements on easing trade barriers and for obtaining a strong commitment from Japan to begin the market-opening and trade liberalization package that was announced Tuesday.

This reform is to be conducted over the next three years.

He described the Japanese package as a "tailor-made" for the U.S. and indicated it provided immediate interest to the 10-nation EC, which also has been seeking greater access to Japanese markets.

Although EC foreign ministers first outlined their wish for parallel talks on March 19, EC officials and OECD delegates said Mr. de Clercq's statement was the strongest to date and was aimed at "deliberately pressuring Washington to talk and perhaps act on monetary reform," an official said.

France has been pressing hardest for the linkage.

A U.S. official, speaking privately, said, "We do not think that you will see much of a positive response, or any give" on the EC proposal from the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker Jr., who is leading the U.S. delegation.

Mr. Baker is expected to comment on the issue Friday.

Mr. de Clercq suggested that the concurrent talks could be held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based agency comprising about 90 nations that establishes and enforces trade rules among its members, and the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund, which advises the IMF board.

The goal of monetary reform talks, the EC official said, should be aimed at easing the "erratic behavior" of the U.S. dollar, and the effects of high U.S. interest rates on industrialized and developing countries.

The French government would like to see agreement to organize a special meeting on monetary reform held at the end of this year under the auspices of the IMF interim committee, a senior French official said.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe of Japan told the 24 OECD members that Japan would carry out its package "and actively participate in the work related to the halting and reversing of protectionism, within the OECD and elsewhere."



A crowd gathered Thursday around the gallows of Kober Prison in Khartoum after thousands of prisoners were freed following the military takeover on Saturday in Sudan.

Qadhafi, Asserting 'Sudan Is Ours,' Warns Reagan Not to Interfere There

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — Colonel Muammar Qadhafi says that President Ronald Reagan's "nose will be cut" if the United States interferes in Sudan.

"Reagan has nothing to do with Sudan," the Libyan leader said in English to an American reporter after a news conference here. "Sudan is ours, not an American matter. Reagan must take care of his country, and he has big problems there. He doesn't interfere here, or his nose will be cut."

In apparent reference to President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, he said, "Anybody who protests against such a radio station is ignorant."

Diplomats said that Mr. Bourguiba had summoned Foreign Minister Ali Abdel-Salem Treiki of Libya, while the minister was visiting Tunis last week, and criticized Libya severely for the broadcasts. They said the Tunisian president expelled Mr. Treiki from his office without allowing him to reply.

Asked Wednesday whether he would visit Tunisia, Colonel Qadhafi said, "After the liberation."

He said he was "disgusted" by British inaction on normalizing relations, which were broken off last April after a British policeman was killed by shots fired from the Libyan Embassy in London.

"I doubt the credibility of Mrs. Thatcher and am skeptical about British morality in general," he said. He did not specify why.

Asked whether Libyan troops might advance south of the 16th parallel in Chad, where Libyan troops support a rebel movement, Colonel Qadhafi replied: "We don't think there is such a thing as a 16th parallel. Who drew this line? Who has the right to draw it?"

Under an agreement not respected by Libya, the 16th parallel serves as the dividing line between government and rebel forces. While French troops have withdrawn from Chad, U.S. and French surveillance shows a continued Libyan presence.

"Libya has no forces in Chad," Colonel Qadhafi said. "If foreign forces interfere, we will have to be involved and will totally disregard any parallel."

Beijing Bars U.S. N-Arms

Conventional Weapons Only In Port Visit

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Hu Yaobang, the leader of China's Communist Party, has said that China and the United States have agreed that U.S. Navy ships would not be carrying nuclear weapons when they make a port call in China in a few weeks.

U.S. officials immediately denied that there had been any formal change in the American policy of refusing to confirm or deny whether U.S. ships making port calls carry nuclear weapons.

But one official in Washington said that since the port call to Shanghai would be largely ceremonial it was "logical" that the vessels would be conventionally armed.

The U.S. refusal to provide explicit assurances on this question to Australia, New Zealand and Japan in the past has provoked political controversy in those countries.

In February, New Zealand banned U.S. warships from making port calls in the absence of confirmation that they carried no nuclear weapons, which led the United States to cancel joint naval exercises with New Zealand and Australia.

Mr. Hu, widely considered to be the heir apparent to China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, told journalists from Australia and New Zealand on Wednesday that China had insisted that the U.S. warships respect China's sovereignty and not carry nuclear weapons in Chinese waters.

His remarks strongly suggested that the United States had not contested the Chinese condition for the visit.

He is to begin a trip to Australia and New Zealand on Saturday.

In his meeting with the journalists, Mr. Hu said, in answer to a question, that the U.S. Navy's port call would be "an informal visit" by a "conventional warship."

Asked if this meant the United States had assured China that the ships would not carry nuclear weapons, Mr. Hu said: "That is already understood between China and the United States. There is agreement. As they will enter Chinese territorial waters, that is our sovereignty, so they have to give their consent."

As a result of navy-to-navy negotiations that were agreed upon last August during the visit here by Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr., three U.S. destroyers are expected to make a port call next month at Shanghai, the first such U.S. Navy visit to China in nearly four decades.

A U.S. admiral is expected to be aboard.

Mr. Hu's remarks came at a sensitive time. China has just reopened a new round of negotiations in Moscow over possible normalization of relations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Hu's remarks could deflect potential Soviet criticism of China's military cooperation with the United States at a time when Beijing and Moscow appear to be trying to improve general relations.

Other observers noted, however, that Mr. Hu has a reputation for "shooting from the hip" by speaking bluntly or prematurely about the nuances of diplomatic and political exchanges.



Enver Hoxha

U.S. Aide Seeks to Lower Expectation on Summit

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan wants to hold a meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, possibly this fall at the United Nations, but he believes a full-scale summit conference would require more time and preparation, according to the president's national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane.

Mr. McFarlane said Wednesday that "there need not be a specific agenda" for a meeting, and that the climate in U.S.-Soviet relations seems to justify a meeting. But, he added, "You shouldn't have high expectations."

Soviet actions in the months ahead could affect the timing of a meeting, Mr. McFarlane said.

He said the administration believed that extensive talks with the Russians would be required in advance of a summit conference, but would not be needed for a get-acquainted meeting for the two leaders. He noted that past summit meetings had raised expectations of improved U.S.-Soviet relations that were not fulfilled.

Administration sources said that Mr. McFarlane's comments were intended to signal that a meeting at the United Nations this fall was likely, but to discourage speculation that it would produce substantial results.

"There probably will be one, but don't get your hopes up for an arms-control agreement," said a senior official.

Officials said Mr. Gorbachev's announcement Sunday of a freeze on Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, which was denounced as a propaganda ploy by the United States, would not block a meeting this fall. But a senior official said that a repeat of such

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Hoxha Dies in Albania

Stalinist Ruler Had Rifts With Soviet, China

By Reuters

VIENNA — Enver Hoxha, who led Albania through four decades of strict Stalinism and ideological breaches with both Moscow and Beijing, died in Tirana on Thursday. He was 76.

Mr. Hoxha was the longest serving leader of any communist country. The man who is most likely to succeed Enver Hoxha is a quiet, ideological purist, Page 2.

His death was reported by Albania's official ATA press agency and broadcast by Radio Tirana. The funeral was set for Monday.

ATA said that President Ramiz Alia, 59, the head of state, would lead the funeral commission, a sign that he could be expected to assume the mantle of party power.

The official announcement said Mr. Hoxha's heart stopped beating at 2:15 A.M. Thursday. He had suffered from heart disorders since 1973 as a result of diabetes, which he had fought since 1948, ATA said.

Defiant Leadership

Wolfgang Saxon of The New York Times reported from New York: Albania maintained its independence under Mr. Hoxha's defiantly Stalinist leadership for the longest period in well over four centuries. But his unrelenting Stalinism and Maoism left Albania with few friends abroad as it broke with a succession of more powerful foreign benefactors.

Albania was one of the first communist states to denounce the revisionism of Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia, siding with Stalin. Then, Mr. Hoxha cut his ties with Moscow when it, too, turned revisionist under Stalin's successors.

As economic and military bonds with the communist countries of Eastern Europe atrophied by the late 1960s, Mr. Hoxha relied heavily on China for material support. He became a vocal supporter of Mao when he found himself relatively isolated in his rivalry with the Kremlin.

But the thaw in Chinese-American relations in the 1970s chilled Albania's friendship with Beijing, and, over the last two years, their cordiality turned into a rift that stopped just short of a break in diplomatic relations.

Through it all, Mr. Hoxha maintained (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Israel Expands Pullout in Lebanon

By Reuters

NABATIYEH, Lebanon — The Israeli Army carried out a major part of the second phase of its withdrawal from Lebanon on Thursday, pulling out its forces from hostile Shiite Muslim terrain in Nabatiyeh and the surrounding area.

As the last tanks rumbled out of nearly deserted Nabatiyeh, helicopters flew overhead, dropping leaflets warning the population of stiff Israeli retaliation if guerrilla attacks continued.

The Nabatiyeh Triangle, a sparsely populated pocket of hill country of about 115 square miles (300 square kilometers), makes up only 3 percent of Lebanese territory but has been the scene of daily attacks on Israeli forces.

Israel, which at one point occupied a third of Lebanon, now holds about 19 percent, according to army figures. Military sources said the redeployment Thursday along the Litani River placed the front line about nine miles (15 kilometers) north of the border. In some places, the line is within three miles.

The harassment of Israeli forces continued until the last minute. Only hours before the troops left Nabatiyeh, a major Palestinian guerrilla base before the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, two rockets exploded near an Israeli outpost but caused no casualties.

The pullback — the second since Israel announced in January that it was withdrawing from Lebanon — means that some Israeli border settlements once again will be within range of guerrillas' rockets, military sources said.

Israel's defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, who flew here to watch the operation, denied that the withdrawal posed an immediate security danger for Israel.

Mr. Rabin said that Israel intended to guarantee its security by establishing a buffer zone along its northern frontier manned mainly by Israeli-supported Lebanese militia. He said there would be no permanent Israeli Army presence in the proposed security zone.

U.S. Study Shows IUDs to Be a Cause of Infertility

By Christine Russell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The first direct evidence linking intrauterine devices to infertility has been disclosed, prompting U.S. medical scientists to warn that young childless women generally should avoid using IUDs if they wish to have children in the future.

Two major federally sponsored studies of American women, released Wednesday, suggested that at least 88,000 may be unable to have children because of reproductive damage following the use of an IUD, a small plastic or copper-wrapped plastic device implanted in the uterus to prevent pregnancy.

Childless women of the IUDs are twice as likely to become infertile as women who do not use the birth control devices, the researchers said.

The studies found that fertility problems linked with IUDs involve "tubal infertility," in which the fallopian tubes are damaged, preventing the egg from traveling from the ovary to the uterus.

Researcher have long believed that IUD use increases the incidence of pelvic inflammatory disease because the device's "tail," which leads out of the uterus into the vagina for removal, may provide a means for bacteria to move into the reproductive organs.

The findings were not all negative. They also indicated that the risk of infertility from IUDs varies widely from one type of device to another and that copper-wrapped IUDs may present no increased risk of infertility for women who have had a child, who are over age 35 when they first begin using the device or who have had only one sex partner.

While there is agreement that one IUD — the discontinued Dalkon Shield — should be removed from women who have them, the scientists said Wednesday that women should consult their physicians about the advisability of removing other types of IUDs.

The IUD is the fourth most common type of contraception in the United States, behind voluntary sterilization, birth-control pills and condoms.

The National Center for Health Statistics estimates that of the 8.6 million American women who have used an IUD, 2.2 million are using them now. Of the 1.1 million childless women have used an IUD, the center estimates, 275,000 are current users.

The new studies found that women who have not yet given birth are twice as likely to become infertile if they have used IUDs as women who have never used them.

Dr. Janet R. Daling, a University of Washington researcher who headed a study of 318 women in the Seattle area, said that women who wished to have children "should use some other method."

Dr. Daniel W. Cramer of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, who headed a national study involving 4,185 women, said IUD use should not be a birth-control method of "first choice" for women who have not had children.

But the researchers, and officials with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, which funded the new studies, also said the increased risk of infertility varied widely, depending on the type of IUD used.

Plastic IUDs, particularly the discontinued Dalkon Shield, carried the highest risk, while the copper-wrapped IUDs now in wide use were the safest, with only a modest elevation in risk.

An editorial in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine, in which the new studies appeared, added that IUDs generally are "particularly useful for women over the age of 30 years. In this age group, the risk associated with using oral contraceptives and the effectiveness of the IUD are both increased."

The author, Dr. Daniel R. Mishell Jr., noted that IUDs are among the most effective, reversible forms of contraception, with pregnancy rates of 1 to 5 percent in the first year of use and declining thereafter.

While the Boston study found that women who used copper IUDs after the birth of their first child did not suffer subsequent infertility, it also found that use of other types of IUDs by women in this group nearly tripled their risk.

Both studies also found that women with tubal infertility were more likely to have had numerous sexual partners and to smoke, but these factors were excluded in calculating the IUD risk.

News Plan... The New York Times... The Washington Post... Classified... 10 YEARS... TRANSO... COOPER ST... 10 YEARS... FOR MORE CLASSIFIED

Decentralization Changes French Politics

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

CHAMBERY, France — When the French Socialist Party came to power in 1981, one of its major goals was to transform politics in this country by giving local areas more control over their own affairs.

The word of the day was "decentralization," an idea, not exactly a new one, now embodied in 535 pages of legislation intended to take power away from the national bureaucracy, with its historic center of Paris, and give it to the towns and the departments of provincial France.

Many aspects of the Socialist program, particularly its economic aspects, have been sidetracked in the four years since the Socialist victory. But "decentralization," according both to national and local officials, has slowly taken root, changing habits and modifying the way this country functions.

As the months have gone by, the local officials have become aware of their authority, and they have tried to gain more. They have fought for buildings, cars and money with the prefects, or prefects, the heads of departments in France, some of whom resented their loss.

Local officials have begun, in the view of some here, to form a new political class, one which, for the first time in recent French history, will contemplate the prospect of political careers not only in Paris but in local towns and counties.

"Take a mayor of a small town," an official at the Ministry of the Interior and Decentraliza-

tion said. "Before, he wore his sash and presided at weddings. Now, decentralization permits an elected official to really be an elected official, to do more than make speeches."

In technical terms, a basic law of 1982 passed by the Socialist majority in the National Assembly took power away from prefects, representatives of the state who have been appointed by

Local officials have begun, in the view of some people, to form a new political class.

the national government since the days of Louis XIV. The authority to run schools, build roads, raise money and devise social aid programs, among other things, was turned over to elected officials, whose previous power, officials say, was mostly symbolic.

In Chambery, the capital of the Alpine department of Savoie, near the border with Italy, people talk of decentralization in near folkloric terms as ushering in a new era.

Perhaps its most visible manifestation was the partitioning of the imposing medieval castle that has long been the seat of the local government. An affair of towers and crenellations, it was until recently in the hands of the prefect; now, the fashionably remodeled portion of the castle belongs to the departmental assembly, known as the General Council.

"The prefect didn't want to let the rooms go," the council president, Michel Barnier, said, recounting an episode comparable with others throughout the country. "But I fought for them."

"Before," said Mr. Barnier, a right-of-center political figure who at age 31 has already gained a reputation nationally, "all the projects were drafted by the prefect. All the decisions were taken by him. All of the work was done by the prefect. Now, all of the work is done by me."

The overall program has been criticized in the French national press for several shortcomings. It has spawned a new bureaucracy in local areas, while the national bureaucracy has not been reduced. Some critics have charged that its most visible effect in the three years since the basic legislation was passed has been the efforts by local assemblies to take over the property of the prefect.

But many say they believe the important long-term effect of decentralization will be the elevation of local office holding into something more than a largely ceremonial function.

Mr. Barnier has his preferred projects. One is to convert a nearby air force base scheduled to be closed by the French military into an industrial park where, he hopes, the region will be able to attract investments in high technology.

Another, promoted by glossy brochures and a good deal of international travel by Mr. Barnier and his team, is to have the 1992 Winter Olympic Games awarded to Savoie.

Ramiz Alia: A Guardian Of Albania's Ideology

By David Binder
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ramiz Alia, who is expected to assume the formal leadership of Albania's ruling Communist Party, has for nearly two years been doing the job of his predecessor as well as his own as president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

Enver Hoxha, who died Thursday after heading the party from November 1941, had become so ill since the summer of 1983 that he was unable to do more than appear at official functions, and then only infrequently.

Mr. Alia, nearly 16 years his junior, began a series of visits to provincial capitals in August of 1984, making speeches along the way. In this sense the succession was ordained by General Hoxha.

In commemorating Mr. Hoxha's 75th birthday in October 1983, Mr. Alia declared in a speech: "Our party has had the great luck to have at its head such a leader as Comrade Enver Hoxha, loyal disciple and follower of the deeds of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, a leader who is characterized by the political wisdom, the ability to be oriented in every situation, the far-sightedness and courage to adopt correct decisions and at the proper time."

Prior to his elevation to the inner circle of the Tirana leadership, Mr. Alia, 59, had held a key position in the party's central committee, assigned to oversee ideological questions from 1958. It was a critical time, because Albania had begun to extricate itself from 10 years of dependence on the Soviet Union and to seek closer ties with China.

The Russians had established a

strong presence in Albania, building airfields and a submarine base at the heavily fortified island of Sazan, in addition to such nonmilitary projects as the palace of culture in Tirana.

Mr. Alia's task then was to help prepare party members for the swing away from allegiance to Moscow and toward support of China's policies, including Mao Zedong's "Cultural Revolution."

Ramiz Alia was born Oct. 18, 1925, in the northern Albanian city of Scutari. According to unconfirmed reports, his Moslem parents had migrated from Kosovo, the predominantly Albanian region that was accorded to the Kingdom of Serbia in the settlements that ended Turkish rule in the western Balkan territories in 1912.

As a northern Albanian of Moslem origin, Mr. Alia is considered a Gheg, the designation of the dialect used by the clans of the north. By contrast, Enver Hoxha was a Tosk from southern Albania, where the majority of the people are of Roman Catholic or Orthodox origin. With the exception of Mr. Alia, nearly all of the Hoxha leadership also are of Tosk origin.

Mr. Alia attended a French school in Tirana during the late 1930s and was politically active as a student. He joined the Communist-led National Liberation Army at 19, traveling to the hill town of Ythush to volunteer for the newly formed 7th Shock Brigade in early 1944, and fighting in what were essentially guerrilla actions against the retreating German Army.

After the war, Mr. Alia was appointed secretary-general of the Union of Working Youth of Albania organization in 1946 and served in that post for nine years, except for a brief stint in the party's agitation-propaganda apparatus in 1948. He was named minister of education in 1955 and left that post three years later to become a full-time party official.

When the Communist Party changed its name to the Albanian Labor Party in 1948, the year of the Soviet Bloc's break with Yugoslavia, Mr. Alia was elected to the ruling Central Committee. While still in his early thirties, he was made a candidate member of the governing Politburo and a full member of that body in 1961.



Ramiz Alia

Enver Hoxha Dies, Led Albania for 40 Years

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tained his grip on the helm, foiling plots, presiding over bloody purges and mass imprisonments of opponents or those not quick enough to heed official course changes.

Mr. Hoxha repressed religion, true to his dictum that Albania had been made into "the world's first atheist state, whose only religion is Albanianism." Mosques and churches were closed, and even a simple prayer became a transgression.

Ethnic minorities among the 2.8 million people of Albania were harassed to the extent, for instance, that thousands were forced to change Greek-sounding names, were forbidden to possess Greek books or sing Greek songs.

Enver Hoxha was born Oct. 16, 1908, in Gjirokastra, an old market center in southern Albania. His father was a Moslem cloth merchant. He was educated at the French secondary school in Korca and, at 22, he left his homeland to study natural science in France at Montpellier University.

In France, he met the chief editor of the Communist newspaper L'Humanité, for which he wrote a series of articles. In 1934, he was appointed secretary to the Albanian consulate in Brussels, where he took a law course and continued writing for the French paper. Because his articles were critical of the Albanian government, then a monarchy, his consular appointment was canceled after two years, but he managed to return home to teach French. His continuing attacks on the government resulted in a brief jail term in 1939.

When Mussolini's Italy conquered Albania later that year, Mr. Hoxha went underground to become the founder and leader of the

Hussein, Arafat Discuss Peace Effort

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat have held talks here on their joint Middle East peace effort, an aide to the Palestinian Liberation Organization leader said.

The meeting Wednesday night was the first between Hussein and Mr. Arafat since they signed an accord Feb. 11 committing them to work together for a Middle East peace settlement with Israel.

The Arafat aide, speaking on the condition he not be identified, said the two leaders "agreed to continue discussing" the peace initiative.

He said they also discussed the attacks by Israel on Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon, and Jordan's proposal for a United Nations discussion of the attacks. Mr. Arafat conferred for three

hours Thursday with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai of Jordan.

The two agreed on "several joint steps to be taken at the Arab and international levels" to strengthen the joint initiative between Jordan and el-Fatah, the mainstream PLO faction that is led by Mr. Arafat, state-run Radio Jordan said. No details of the steps were given.

The Feb. 11 agreement has prompted a mixed response from the parties involved. Israel, Syria and the United States, all of which the agreement envisions as participants, have criticized the accord to varying degrees.

The Hussein-Arafat plan has been bobbled by the U.S. refusal to meet with recognized PLO members and the PLO's insistence that its leaders be included in any delegation leading to peace talks.

In a related development, Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, left Washington on Thursday for a Middle East visit that is to include Amman, and U.S. officials indicated that if there was progress in his talks there, Secretary of State George P. Shultz might visit the area in May. (UPI)

Israeli-Egyptian Contacts
Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel received a message from President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt on Thursday as part of ongoing contacts aimed at improving relations between the countries, according to sources quoted by United Press International in Jerusalem.

The message, the contents of

Union Carbide, Citing Indian Stance, Says It Won't Reopen Bhopal Plant

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — The Union Carbide Corp. said Thursday it was closing its chemical plant in Bhopal, India, because the government had made it "absolutely clear" that it would not let the factory, the site of a gas leak in December that killed more than 2,000 people.

A company statement, issued in Bombay, said government officials had made it "absolutely clear" that permission to restart the factory will not be given.

A Union Carbide official said in Bombay that although the plant was not functioning,

the company had continued to pay full wages to its 632 employees.

Another company official said the factory's license expired Dec. 31 and had not been renewed. The workers at the Bhopal plant have been given notice, he said.

The government of Madhya Pradesh state, which had said previously that the plant would not be allowed to reopen, said Thursday the factory would be closed officially on July 11.

The factory has been under government control since the leak of the gas, methyl isocyanate. (AP, Reuters)

Qadhafi Calls Sudan 'Ours,' Warns U.S. Not to Interfere

(Continued from Page 1)

threats of terrorism in the United States, Colonel Qadhafi at first refused to reply. To repeated questions, he offered ambiguous answers suggesting that the new command would act only in the Arab world but would retaliate elsewhere if attacked.

Agreement on Civilian Rule
Political and union leaders said Thursday night that Sudan's new military rulers had agreed to the formation of a civilian caretaker government, Reuters reported from Khartoum, Sudan.

The statement was issued by a group of professional unions and political parties that have been negotiating with the military leaders who overthrew President Gaafar Nimeiri on Saturday.

The agreement specified that the 12 months following the naming of a caretaker government would be a period of transitional military rule, the statement said.

Mr. McFarlane said, "It is worthwhile for the two leaders to meet for the purpose of getting to know each other, to hear the other person's priorities, and as long as no one deludes themselves that such meetings have altered fundamental differences or the depth of disagreement, no harm is done."

He said the meeting between the leaders could parallel Mr. Reagan's meeting last year with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, at the White House, which followed speeches by both men at the United Nations.

WORLD BRIEFS

Contadora Bloc Resumes Peace Talks

PANAMA CITY (AP) — After a two-month hiatus, the Contadora group reopened peace talks Thursday with representatives of five Central American nations and studied a Canadian proposal that reportedly would help verify compliance with a possible peace treaty in the region.

Deputy foreign ministers from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras and the four nations working together as the Contadora group — Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia — began two days of talks that were to center on verification of treaty provisions. That issue stalled the Contadora talks last fall. Another attempt at negotiations broke down in a diplomatic dispute in mid-February.

Panama's deputy foreign minister, José María Cabreria, said the negotiators would consider "some very interesting suggestions from the Canadian government." He would not elaborate. But diplomatic sources not directly involved in the talks said the Canadians had offered an inspection force to oversee treaty compliance.

U.S. Links Aid to Philippine Reforms

MANILA (UPI) — U.S. officials said Thursday that American aid to the Philippines would depend largely on how the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos responds to demands for democratic reforms.

In private meetings with Americans this week, both Mr. Marcos and his wife, Imelda, gave assurances that they were undertaking political and economic reforms. Mr. Marcos has been in power for 20 years.

"We're going to watch very carefully to see if those things he did say would be addressed are in fact being addressed," said Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "If we don't see the kind of response that we think we ought to," he said, "I think you're going to see a Congress of the United States that is going to become more restive and less willing to be patient."

India to Investigate Anti-Sikh Rioting

NEW DELHI (AP) — The Indian government, in a major move to head off a new confrontation with Sikh militants in the state of Punjab, said Thursday that an independent judicial commission would investigate the anti-Sikh rioting that followed the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in October.

In a statement in Parliament, the administration also lifted the ban on a militant Sikh student organization accused of instigating a violent campaign for a separate Sikh state.

The announcement came only two days before the start of a threatened new agitation by the Akali Dal, the Sikhs' main political party. Officials fear the agitation could spawn a new wave of demonstrations and violence in Punjab, the only state where Sikhs constitute a majority.

Pakistani President Appoints Cabinet

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has named and sworn in Pakistan's first civilian cabinet since martial law began eight years ago.

Mohammed Khan Junejo, a British-trained agronomist, took office as prime minister March 23. The appointments Wednesday of 13 cabinet ministers and seven ministers of state were another step in General Zia's program to move toward civilian rule. He has said martial law will be lifted when the civilian government appears stable.

The president left afterward on a pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia, a government spokesman said. The spokesman gave no indication whether General Zia will meet with Saudi authorities.

Spanish Court Rejects Abortion Bill

MADRID (AP) — Spain's Constitutional Court rejected a legislative bill Thursday that would have legalized abortion under limited circumstances.

The bill was drafted 18 months ago in the Cortes with the Socialist government's backing and was appealed immediately by the rightist Popular Alliance party. It would have permitted abortion in cases where the mother's life would be endangered by childbirth, the fetus was malformed or the pregnancy resulted from rape.

The court declared the bill unconstitutional, saying it ran counter to the 1978 constitution guaranteeing Spanish citizens the right to life and to moral integrity. Abortion is illegal in Spain and carries penalties that include fines and imprisonment for abortionists and women who undergo abortions.

European Heart Patient Is Improving

STOCKHOLM — Europe's first artificial heart patient is continuing to do well and has begun eating normal hospital food, a spokeswoman at Karolinska Hospital in Stockholm said Thursday.

A hospital spokeswoman said the patient, identified by his lawyer as Leif Stenberg, 52, had a quiet night and was feeling well. On Wednesday, he ate his first solid meal of meat and potatoes since receiving the U.S.-designed plastic and metal heart on Sunday.

Mr. Stenberg faces long-standing tax evasion charges resulting from complex business dealings that police have been investigating since the mid-1970s. If convicted he could face as much as six years in prison.

Meanwhile, a 62-year-old railroad engineer, Jack C. Burcham of Le Roy, Illinois, who suffered a near-fatal heart attack, is to receive an artificial heart Sunday at Humana Hospital Audubon, in Louisville, Kentucky, a spokeswoman announced Thursday. (Reuters, AP)

For the Record

President-elect Tancred Neves of Brazil, 75, weakened by six operations in 25 days and violent reactions to drugs, showed "clear improvement" Thursday with heart and breathing close to normal, a presidential spokesman said.

Governor William J. Janklow of South Dakota will have another chance to press his claim that he was defamed by a Newsweek magazine article reporting a vendetta against the Indian activist Dennis Banks. A federal appeals court Wednesday reversed a lower court's granting of a summary judgment in favor of the magazine. (UPI)

Four men were accused in a federal indictment in Brooklyn, New York, on Wednesday of conspiring to ship guns or other military equipment illegally to the Soviet Union, Poland, Iraq and Argentina. (NYT)

Poland's Supreme Court will consider next week the appeals of four security police officers convicted in the killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, a Roman Catholic priest murdered in October, a government spokesman said. (AP)

Iraq said Thursday that its jet fighters raided four Iranian border cities and it asserted that Iran was preparing another major ground offensive. Iran contended Wednesday that Iraq used chemical weapons in an overnight attack in the Huzwazi marshes in the southern sector of the battle front. (AP)

Opposition sources in Bangladesh said that police in Dhaka arrested two leaders of the Awami League opposition party, Tofael Ahmed and Sudhansu Sekhar Haider, at their homes Tuesday. (AP)

U.S. Seeks to Temper Summit Hopes

(Continued from Page 1)

"The president believes that the climate of the relationship is such as to justify a meeting now and for the foreseeable future, absent any dramatic changes in Soviet attitudes," Mr. McFarlane said.

"There need not be a specific agenda for such a meeting which is oriented in the short term toward the new leaders... getting to know each other, surveying the current family of disagreements and assessing each other's commitment to the resolution of problems," he said.

Mr. McFarlane said such a meeting was implicit in Mr. Reagan's invitation to Mr. Gorbachev, which was delivered to Moscow by Vice President George Bush when he attended the funeral of Mr. Gorbachev's predecessor, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

White House officials acknowledged there had been confusion about Mr. Reagan's plans for a session with Mr. Gorbachev caused in part by suggestions from senior officials that the administration was insisting on extensive preparations.

They said this was the case for a full-scale summit but they wanted to make it clear that Mr. Reagan

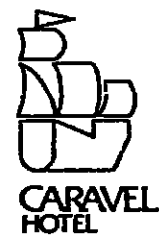
and Mr. Gorbachev could meet without such preparations. They said there had been talk recently of the possibility of both a meeting of the two leaders to get acquainted and a more traditional summit meeting later.

Mr. Reagan has not always been willing to have meetings just to acquaint himself with another leader. "I have a meeting just to have a meeting, doesn't make any sense," he said Jan. 9 at a press conference.

Policy Review
Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington:

The Reagan administration has decided to hold a sweeping policy review of its relations with the Soviet Union in preparation for a high-level Soviet-American meeting next month, administration officials said Wednesday.

The officials said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz had asked Ambassador Arthur A. Harman to return from Moscow to participate in the review. After the survey, the administration will decide on any new proposals.



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Shuttle Is Cleared for Launch After Repair of Drug Device

United Press International

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — Technicians repaired a leak in a drug-refining machine aboard the shuttle Discovery on Thursday, clearing the way for a scheduled launching on Friday morning.

The leak, discovered earlier Thursday, threatened to prevent Charles D. Walker, an engineer, from participating in the flight.

Mr. Walker, who is to operate the machine, will join Senator Jake Garn, a Utah Republican, and five astronauts for the scheduled 8:04 A.M. start of the shuttle mission. Mr. Garn is going aloft as a congressional observer.

The astronauts on the crew of Friday's flight — Karol Bobko, the commander, Donald Williams, the co-pilot, and Dr. Margaret Rhea Seddon, David Griggs and Jeffrey

Hoffman — originally were to have flown last summer on the shuttle Challenger. That mission was canceled because of engine failure.

The current mission is part of an ambitious effort to get the shuttle program back on track. The fourth and last planned shuttle, Atlantis, is scheduled to arrive here Friday. And the shuttle Challenger moves to the launching pad Monday for a mission to begin April 29.

The primary job of Friday's flight is to carry two communications satellites into orbit, one for Telesat Canada and one leased to the U.S. Navy by Hughes Aircraft.

The medicine refinery aboard Discovery is a refrigerator-sized machine that NASA is using to demonstrate the feasibility of producing unusual commercial products in space.

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OF TODAY'S P.T.

Nitze Calls Soviet Offer Inferior to Earlier One

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's senior arms control adviser has dismissed a Soviet moratorium on deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, saying it was inferior to an offer the Russians made to him in 1983.

The adviser, Paul H. Nitze, said Wednesday the administration was right to rebuff the newest missile offer because it specified only missiles in Europe, without freezing missiles aimed at Japan or China from Asia.

"This is something we could not possibly live with," Mr. Nitze said. To react to the initiative of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, by halting U.S. missile deployments, he said, would be "an insane way to negotiate."

Mr. Nitze, who was the U.S. negotiator in talks on medium-range missiles from 1981 until 1983, spoke at a meeting in Washington

of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Mr. Gorbachev said Sunday the Soviet Union would impose "a moratorium on the deployment of its intermediate-range missiles and suspend the implementation of other reply measures in Europe" until November.

After that, he said, Soviet action will depend on whether the United States agreed to halt its deployments of new Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The Pentagon estimates that the Soviet Union has deployed 414 of its three-warhead SS-20 missiles, of which 276 are within range of Western Europe. The United States has deployed 54 Pershing-2 and 48 cruise missiles, all with a single warhead.

Previous Soviet leaders have offered a missile freeze in Europe, but they have always been accompanied by a demand that the United States withdraw its new missiles entirely. The new offer made no such demand.

But Mr. Nitze said Mr. Gorbachev's move "walks back" from an October 1983 proposal and offers not "one iota of a concession."

At that time, Moscow agreed to cut SS-20 deployments, which then stood at 300, to 140 missiles and to freeze the number of missiles aimed at Asia.

Crazi Counsels on Arms
E.J. Dionne Jr. of The New York Times reported from Rome.

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy said Wednesday in Venice that the moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range missiles announced by the Soviet Union is a gesture that "deserves more than a simple 'no'."

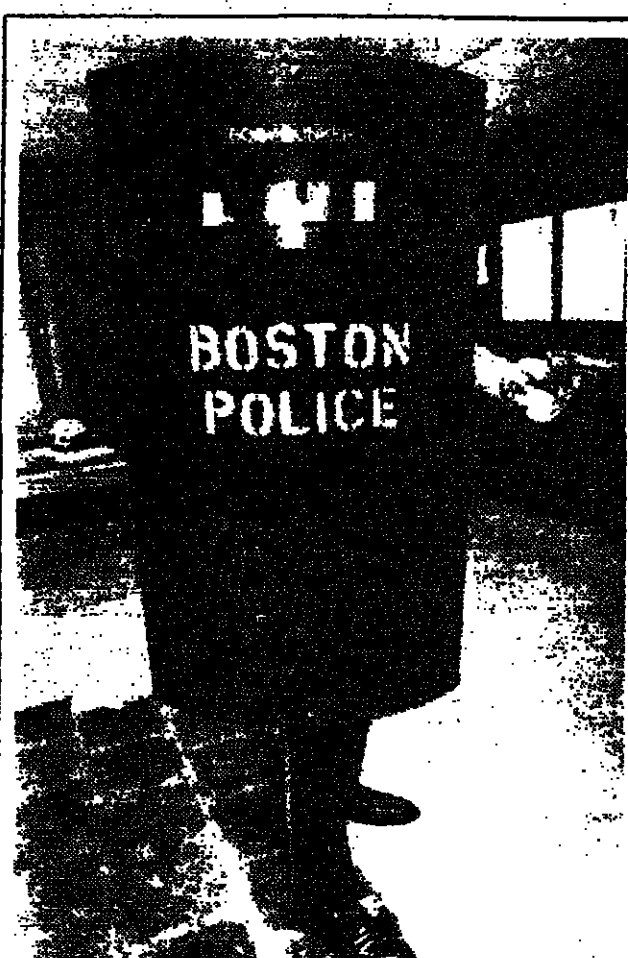
"It deserves at least a counter-proposal," Mr. Craxi said "which allows the useful confrontation of positions, to the goal of making progress in the negotiations."

Mr. Craxi, speaking at a news conference in Venice, said he did not believe that the moratorium was an effort to preserve Soviet nuclear superiority and divide the Atlantic alliance, as U.S. officials have said.

"I do not interpret this initiative as a maneuver aimed at dividing the allies, but rather as a sign of a desire for dialogue and movement," he said. "I hope I am not wrong."

But Mr. Craxi, in response to questions about similar statements he made Tuesday at a meeting of Western European Socialists in Madrid, said his position did not differ substantially from that of other Western allies.

"There is a substantial identity of view between Italy and her allies on the problem," he said.



BODY BUNKER — A Boston patrolman demonstrates the Body Bunker, a recent innovation in the police department's war against crime. The hand-held shield is designed to deflect fire from a variety of weapons.

650,000 Would Become Poor Under Budget Plan, Study Says

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The limits on cost-of-living adjustments proposed last week by President Ronald Reagan and Senate Republican leaders for Social Security and other programs would cause 650,000 people to fall below the poverty level over three years, according to the Congressional Budget Office.

Two-thirds of these people would be elderly, according to the analysis, released Wednesday.

It was the first attempt to analyze the impact of proposed cost-of-living adjustment changes for the Social Security. The program provides retirement and survivor benefits and disability benefits, and railroad, military and civil service retirement benefits.

The budget office analysis was impartial and did not oppose or endorse the proposal.

The limits are the cornerstone of a package of budget cuts designed to reduce the annual deficit by half over the next three fiscal years.

Under the plan, recipients would receive a cost-of-living increase for

the first 2 percent of inflation and for any inflation rate greater than 4 percent, but nothing for the two percentage points in between.

The budget office's figures indicate that the deficit-reduction package would face a tough fight when it reaches the Senate floor. The plan is scheduled for debate the week of April 22.

In an informal count earlier this week, no more than 32 of the Senate's 53 Republicans would commit themselves to support the package, and many Democrats were vowing to oppose it and seek major revisions.

Opposition to the plan might be even stronger in the House, which is controlled by Democrats.

Using the administration's assumption that annual inflation would be about 4 percent or slightly higher for the next three years, the report projected that the proposals would put 650,000 more people below the poverty line by the end of the three years.

The budget office said that about two-thirds of them would be elderly.

Trade Issues Change U.S. Political Lineup

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Pressing trade issues are reshaping the political lineup in the United States as Democrats and Republicans maneuver for advantage while trying to deal with an influx of imports from Japan and other countries.

The Democrats, who until last year championed legislation to restrict imports, have shifted to blaming the Reagan administration's fiscal policy and the bloated dollar for the nation's record \$123-billion trade deficit last year.

One reason, analysts say, is that the Democrats' small blood. Twenty-two Senate Republicans face reelection next year, and they could be vulnerable to the administration's enthusiasm for free-market solutions to resolve the severe problems of the dollar's high value.

"Trade is this administration's Achilles' heel," said Kevin Phillips, a political analyst and president of American Political Research Corp., "because it does not respond to the administration's free-market arguments."

Republicans, historically the party of high tariffs but more recently of free traders, appear to be reacting by swinging back toward the protectionism they espoused years ago.

"Republicans are caught on the cleft stick of policies of their own administration, which have caused the crucifixion of industries, and triggered pressures for a remedy

from these traditional Republican constituents," said Gary C. Hufbauer, senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics.

The emerging Republican protectionism seems to reflect a movement by industry toward the position that labor has espoused. For more than a decade, organized labor has vociferously advocated protection, most notably a domestic-content bill for automobiles that the Democrats supported until last year. That bill would discourage sales of cars with a low percentage of American-made parts.

The 13,000-member National Association of Manufacturers, which has traditionally opposed government intervention in markets, on Wednesday called for action to "cap" the dollar and prevent any further rise in its international value, an increase that would make imports cheaper and exports more costly.

Overvaluation of the dollar has been an "agony" for American business and is behind "at least half" of the trade deficit, said the association's president, Alexander B. Trowbridge.

Both the Senate, with a Republican majority, and the Democratic-dominated House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly within the last two weeks to censure Japan for not opening its market more. But there were significant differences in the two nonbinding resolutions.

The House resolution cited the strong dollar and the huge federal budget deficit as the principal causes of the nation's trade problems. It did not mention Japan until the fourth paragraph.

The Senate resolution called on the president to adopt an import-reduction program within 90 days if the Japanese did not take dramatic action to loosen trade regulations.

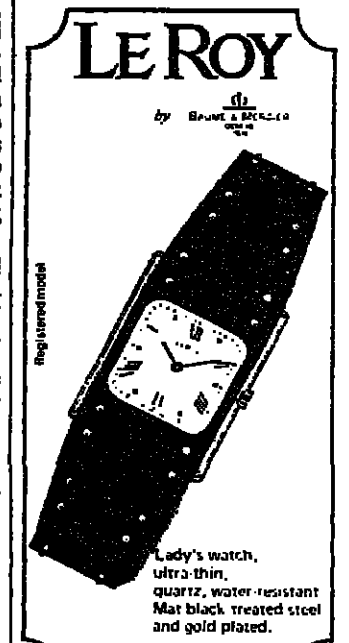
"As far as Democrats are concerned," said Charles L. Schultze, who was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Jimmy Carter, "the radical nature of the trade deficit problem has given them an issue on which to attack this administration and has also allowed them to come back to a free-trade position. You might say the Democrats are returning home."

Democrats already have moved to raise the profile of trade as a political issue. The House majority leader, Representative Jim Wright of Texas, announced the appointment of a Democratic task force that is expected to attack both the administration and the Senate Republicans on the issue.

"We have the stigma of protectionism, which comes by way of our closeness to labor and sponsorship of the domestic-content bill," said Representative Don Bonker, Democrat of Washington, who is chairman of the task force.

Senate Republicans strongly deny that they have become protectionist. But last week, an anti-Japanese trade reprisal bill was approved 12-4 by the Senate Finance Committee.

"The point of this legislation is not protection but enforcement of our trade laws," said Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, who introduced the measure. "It is designed not for retaliation but to open up markets."



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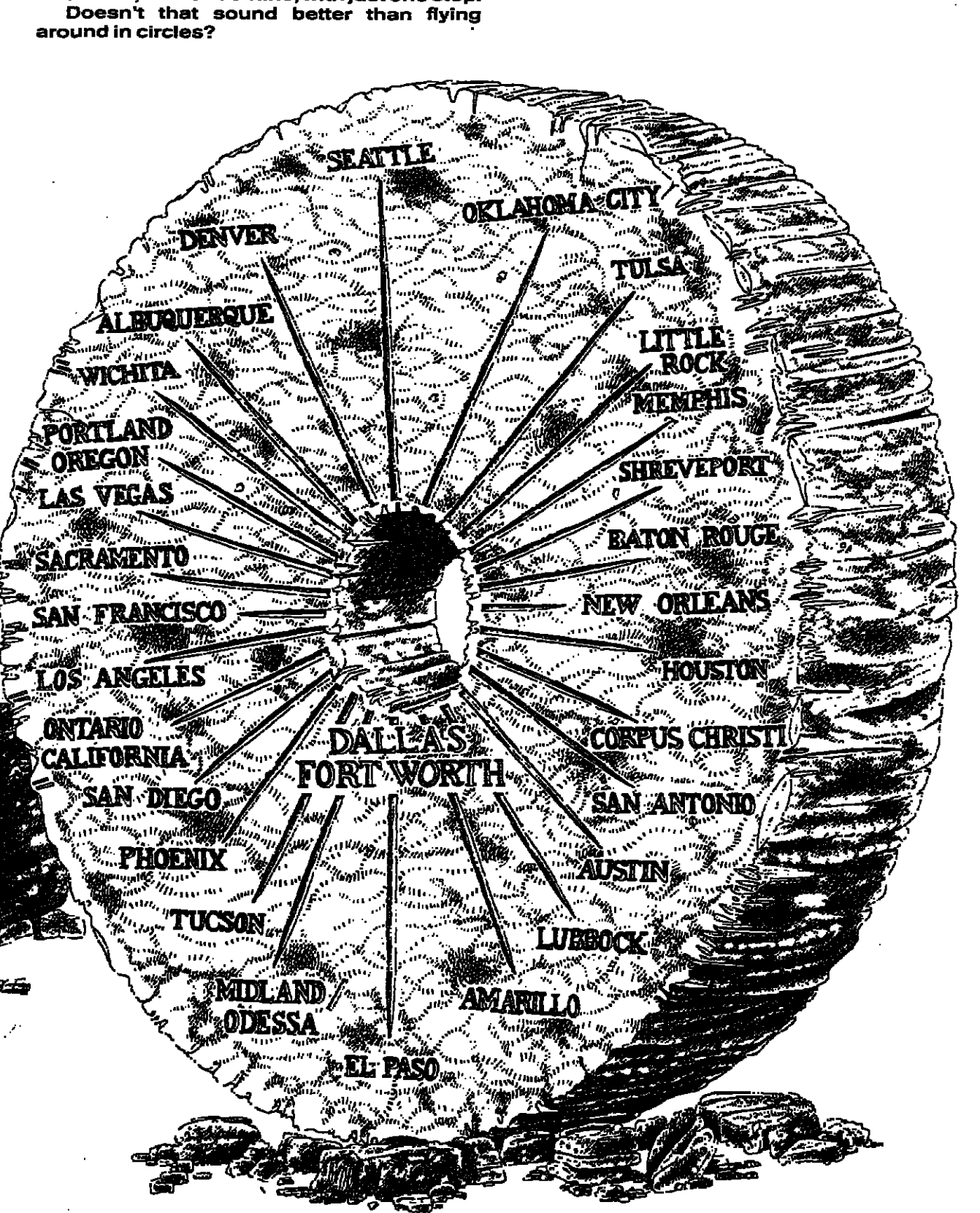
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ood News
Required
'om Bonn

by Henry Owen

WASHINGTON — If the

economic summit conference

is to have durable value,

it is to take concrete action

to take concrete action

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Art Coverage In U.S. Press Is Criticized At Seminar

By Lloyd Grove

WASHINGTON — How do

American newspapers cover the

arts? Very badly was the consensus

of a panel discussion at the American

Society of Newspaper Editors

convention.

In a program Wednesday billed

as "The Critics vs. the Criticized,"

Judith Martin and Hilson Kramer,

both cultural writers, blamed unin-

formed editors, and the soprano

Beverly Sills, general director of the

New York City Opera, inveighed

against incompetent critics.

"If as little care were given to

hiring the sports editor as goes to

hiring the music editor," Miss Sills

said, "you'd have a very funny

sports page. I've been reviewed by

a young woman who spent two years

studying the flute at a small school

in California."

"If I were a young singer today,"

she said, "I think I would slash my

wrists. I have never seen music

writing in this country at such a low

ebb. There are some dreadful writ-

ers on newspapers today. How dare

they get a job on a newspaper,

where they're supposed to enlighten

me and interest me? How dare

they bore me and waste my time?"

"My God," she continued, "who

is auditioning these people?"

Her audience of about 500 news-

paper editors and publishers re-

sponded with sheepish laughter

and scattered applause. The hu-

morist Calvin Trillin later de-

claimed, "I just want to say, Bever-

ly, that I thought that the flute lady

gave you a fair review."

Mr. Trillin, who writes for The

New Yorker and The Nation, said

there should be more hard report-

ing on the arts beat, "just like any

other news story."

Miss Martin, a former drama

and film reviewer for The Wash-

ington Post who writes the satirical

"Miss Manners" etiquette column,



The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, center, greets Son Sann, left, and Prince Norodom Ranariddh during their visit to Washington to discuss U.S. military aid. The two are leaders of the non-Communist Cambodian resistance to occupying Vietnamese forces.

Son Sann, After Talks With Shultz, Is 'Optimistic' on U.S. Military Aid

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A senior

leader of the Cambodian non-

Communist resistance said after a

top-level meeting at the U.S. State

Department that he was "very opti-

mistic" that the United States

would supply military aid to his

fighters, but that no definite prom-

ises had been made.

Son Sann, a former Cambodian

prime minister, who is president of

the non-Communist Khmer Peo-

ple's National Liberation Front,

made the statement after a meeting

Wednesday with Secretary of State

George P. Shultz.

He said that "you can't have 100

percent of what you want," adding:

"If you have 60 or 70 percent of

what you wish, that's a good

thing."

The House Foreign Affairs

Committee authorized \$5 million

in military aid last week to the non-

Communist forces fighting Viet-

namese troops in Cambodia, de-

spite the Reagan administration's

opposition to direct U.S. military

aid.

State Department sources said

after the meeting that Mr. Son

Sann was told the administration

would be willing to use the \$5 mil-

lion to supply such nonlethal sup-

port as food and economic as-

sistance. However, the official said

that the administration's view re-

mains that the non-Communist re-

sistance has sufficient weapons

from other sources to arm its

25,000 fighters.

Since the House action, official

statements have left open the pos-

sibility that the administration might

change its position if the military

aid is approved by both houses of

Congress.

Top Mexican Drug Suspect Is Jailed

He Is Said to Furnish Evidence in Deaths of U.S. Agent

By Richard J. Meislin

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The man be-

lieved by the Mexican authorities

to be the country's No. 1 drug traf-

ficker has been arrested in the Pa-

cific resort of Puerto Vallarta, the

attorney general's office an-

nounced.

The arrest Monday of the sus-

pect, Ernesto Fonseca Carrillo, was

the second major blow to Mexico's

narotics trade in less than a week.

On April 4, the police seized Ra-

fael Caro Quintero, who also was

described by U.S. and Mexican of-

ficials as one of the top figures in

the Mexican drug trade, in San

José, Costa Rica. He was returned

to Mexico on Friday and is facing

charges before a Mexican court.

The attorney general's office said

Mr. Fonseca, 60, had blamed Mr.

Caro Quintero for the killing of an

agent of the U.S. Drug Enforce-

ment Administration and a Mexi-

can pilot who sometimes flew for

him. The beaten bodies of the two

men were found on a farm near

Guadalajara last month.

U.S. officials have called Mr.

Caro Quintero and Mr. Fonseca

the "intellectual authors" of the

kidnapping and later killing of the

two men, and had strongly pres-

sured Mexican officials to appre-

hend them.

Arrested with Mr. Fonseca were

23 accomplices, the attorney gen-

eral's office announced. Among

them, according to the govern-

ment newspaper El Nacional, were sev-

eral agents and former agents of the

judicial police and the Federal Se-

curity Directorate, a police force

operated by the Interior Ministry.

The attorney general's office said

that Mr. Fonseca told the police he

first saw the kidnapped narcotics

agent, Enrique Camarena Salazar,

at the home of Mr. Caro Quintero

on Feb. 8, the day after the abduc-

tion. Mr. Fonseca said he had sug-

gested they not question the agent

until the following day because he

had had too much to drink.

But when Mr. Fonseca returned

the next day intending to question

them, the attorney general's office

quoted him as having said, the drug

enforcement agent and the pilot

already had been seriously beaten.

Mr. Fonseca said he was told by

Mr. Caro Quintero, "Let's see if

you can, because I don't think

they're talking."

Mr. Fonseca said he became an-

gry with Mr. Caro Quintero and

slapped him across the face. Mr.

Caro Quintero's bodyguards raised

their weapons, he was quoted as

saying, and he withdrew. He

said he knew nothing of the agent

or his pilot after that.

U.S. officials had expressed fru-

stration over the performance of

Mexican officials in the kidnapping

and killing of Mr. Camarena Sa-

lazar, but the arrests appear to have

softened their view.

"He's obviously a big fish," one

Sacha Guitry at 100: From Life With Father To Playing Louis XIV

"I have been requested to summarize the history of the drama in a few words. I shall do so in a sentence. Shakespeare is dead. Molière is dead, and I'm not feeling very well."
—Sacha Guitry

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS—Sacha Guitry, 28 years after his death, is more popular than ever. This year marks the centenary of his birth, and to honor the event three new biographies have appeared, his complete dramatic works have been published in a deluxe 12-volume edition, several of his comedies are being revived (though it was predicted that Guitry without Sacha, like Coward without Noel, would never do) and his films are constantly in the movie houses, on television and in cinema clubs.

This most Parisian of Parisians was born in St. Petersburg, where his father, Lucien Guitry, a leading French actor of his generation, had engaged a theater for his repertory of plays in French. Sacha, at 5, first went before the footlights as Pierrot Jr. in a pantomime in the imperial Russian capital.

"I came into the world with a famous last name and so I was obliged to make my given name famous," he once blandly explained.

When the family returned to Paris in 1890, Sacha's parents divorced and his mother was granted custody of her two sons. Guitry père took Sacha to live with him anyway, and the boy attended a succession of schools. But, as he said, he finished his formal education "without having ever begun it."

His true schooling was life with father. Lucien Guitry knew everyone from Russian czars and Queen Victoria to Clemenceau and Zola. Among his intimates were Sarah Bernhardt, often his acting partner, Rodin, Manet, Renoir, Anatole France, Jules Renard and Alphonse Daudet, along with the foremost dramatists of belle époque France—Georges de Porto-Riche, Maurice Donnay, Henry Bataille, Georges Courteline, and others in whose works he played. All these were frequent guests and to be a member of such a household was an education in the arts and literature.

Sacha's first steps as an actor on the French stage were stumbling. He got a job in a touring stock company and was called upon to be an aloof Second Empire dandy. During the first performance, in ill-fitting clothes, he muffed his lines, bumped into the furniture, upset a tea tray and his false mustache came off. He caused more laughter than the jokes in the comedy and he chuckled the engagement.

The elder Guitry was infuriated when he heard the awful news and feared that the disgraceful exhibition would tarnish the family name. He took his son in hand and tutored him strenuously, seeing possibilities in his offspring. This child of his had an actor's mobile mask, a clean-shaven face with a large nose, oval chin and, in his own words, "a look of slightly arrested development."

ment." He was not handsome and even in youth he tended to stoutness. Yet he spoke well and moved well on stage and he had that rare quality of keeping the eyes of the audience on him whatever he did.

After months of training, his father gave Sacha a small role in a vehicle in which he was starring at the Théâtre de la Renaissance. Sacha's debut there passed muster, but one evening he missed a cue and came on late and minus his wig. The father, in a towering rage, denounced him after the last curtain, disowned him completely and refused to aid him further or even speak to him for the next 12 years.

Sacha left the paternal mansion to experience bohemian poverty in the Latin Quarter, supporting himself by contributing sketches and cartoons to newspapers. At 18 his first play was produced and he was on his way. In the next few years he tossed off a series of delightful light comedies in which he acted with his first wife, Charlotte Lysès. All were enormous box-office successes and three of them are masterpieces.

Capable of turning out a polished act in a week, his industry was envied and his growing reputation annoyed his rivals. He was to write 120 plays in his lifetime, the majority of them bringing him profitable returns. He entitled his hundredth play "Le Mor de Camborne," a rather lewd jest. (The expression is a euphemism for *merde*, an expletive supposedly uttered by Camborne, one of Napoleon's generals, at Waterloo.)

The younger Guitry married five times and made actresses of all of his wives. Yvonne Printemps, his second, he discovered in a Folies-Bergère revue. He guarded her jealously, never allowing her to be off-stage when he was on. Once he forgot to apply this security measure and surprised her in the arms of the second lead, Pierre Fresnay. At the divorce proceedings Sacha was not his customary nonchalant self.

"Why," someone asked. "He knows she is irreplaceable," was the prophetic answer.

Over the years a coterie of critics tried to dismiss him as a lightweight, a boulevard butterfly incapable of serious thinking and indifferent to the important happenings of the times. During World War I he was assailed for entertaining the public instead of depressing it further. His farce "Spelling Partners" ran simultaneously in Paris, New York and London, while one editorialist inquired, "Who in these troubled days cares if the protagonist of M. Guitry's comedy is cuckolded or not?"

At the war's end he refuted the charge that he had but one string to his bow—sex farce—by writing two plays to woo his father's forgiveness. The first, "Deburau," the story of the 19th-century mime, is a tragedy, and the second, "Pastor," is a ringing tribute to the great scientist. His father read, forgave, and acted in both of them.

GUITRY'S comedies are unique in that they almost always spring from a novel conceit and are so smooth and spontaneous in developing their premises that they seem to be made up as they go along.

In his "The Illusionist," a music-hall hypnotist, seeing a desirable woman in a box, mesmerizes her to get her to his apartment. She does so, but after her surrender the hypnotist has difficulty in breaking the spell to get rid of her.

"The Illusionist" was adapted for the American stage by Avery Hopwood, but its producers feared it was too daring to get by the censors. A play by Guitry's cousin, Edouard Bourdet, "The Captive," had been raided by the New York police because it made oblique references to a lesbian liaison. Its impresario, Gilbert Miller, was in danger of being sent to the workhouse with Mae West, who had been arrested and sentenced to a term in jail for appearing in her own play "Sex." Guitry was in New York when this occurred, making his only American tour. "The Illusionist" was an item of his repertory, but his play was in French and so the censors did not prosecute.

Guitry wrote a generous part—usually the principal part—in his plays for himself, but he had many selves. He was not always, as legend has it, the suave man of the world in silken dressing gown prowling his parlor and spouting epigrams while awaiting the arrival of some fair damsel. In his "Mozart" he took the role of Grimm and in other of his productions he masqueraded as Franz Hals, as Talleyrand and as Napoleon III.

"Yes, I am an egotist as everyone is—but
Continued on page 9

From Planet Krypton to Boston

PARIS—It is hard, if not impossible, to imagine a Henry James hero with a 17-inch neck, but Christopher Reeve has brought it off in "The Bostonians," shot in New York and Massachusetts by the fertile international team of James Ivory (director), Ismail Merchant (producer) and Ruth Prawer Jhabvala (screenwriter).

Reeve plays Basil Ransom, the impoverished Southerner who comes north after the Civil War to gray and high-minded Boston,

MARY BLUME

where he finds himself locked in battle with his spinster cousin, Olive Chancellor (Vanessa Redgrave), over the affection of a young girl, Verena Tarrant (Madeleine Potter).

James's Basil has a fine, noble head, glowing eyes, a vivacious mind and the cynicism born of poverty and humiliation. He is also sallow, with "sedentary shoulder," details that Reeve sensibly omits.

Set in 1875 and published in 1886, "The Bostonians" was ill-received and James was persuaded to exclude it from the New York edition of his works. In choosing to confront defeated Southern conservatism with Boston's ironclad progressiveness, he centered on the conflict over female emancipation. "I wished to write a very American tale," James said. "I asked myself what was the most salient and peculiar point of our social life. The answer was the situation of women, the decline of the sentiment of sex."

The Boston feminists are barely female. They are theorists, Basil is a realist. Both are right, and wrong, and at the end when Verena goes off with Basil in tears, one senses James's own ambiguity, especially in view of his last sentence: "It is to be feared that with the union, so far from brilliant, into which she was about to enter, these were not the last she was destined to shed."

A furious woman journalist, at a Paris screening of the film, cried out that this line states that Verena is being dragged off by force and that the film failed to emphasize this. Reeve agrees that Basil is a kidnapper, as the name Ransom suggests. But to him the last line means that Verena leaves cloistered, ironclad Boston "for a world where laughter and tears mix."

Jim Ivory and I had long talks about does Basil love Verena or is he acting in revenge for his poverty and for the Civil War. We decided that it is sexual longing, rather than a political idea. You can't act an idea. He's up north, he's lonely, and he sees a very pretty girl who is unavailable. Because she is unavailable, he persists. And it takes so long it becomes a passion.

HE plays the role very gracefully indeed. "I was as appealing as I could be, and as lighthearted—a man with an iron fist and velvet gloves." He was the first actor to be cast: Vanessa Redgrave, who is brilliant, came in as a replacement for Glenn Close.

Reeve is charming but has no sympathy for the complacent maleness of a Basil. A Mississippi lawyer coached him in his accent for the role, and Reeve got to know the man well, and to dislike him quite a lot. "He's Basil 100 years later, a real schmuck of the first magnitude, smug and self-righteous," Reeve says.

In person Reeve is no hulking monolith; he uses his 6 feet, 4 inches well, wears corduroys, a saddle-shoulder pullover and loafers that look as if they come from a New Yorker ad (he must, bless his heart, be the only person in films who doesn't wear running shoes), and he is an eager talker. His idea of hell would be to relax on a beach and he describes himself as a very optimistic and trusting person. While Robert Redford has remarked that his good looks have limited the roles he can play, Reeve, 32, says such limits are self-imposed and that he has no patience with them, although he does agree it is hard for a good-looking man, or woman, to be taken seriously.

"I have a very bland face. It's a big face. It's not shopworn, lived in. We have this thing in my family that no one seems to age. My father at 55 looks like my brother. As I get older, the parts will probably be better. That's happened to Michael Caine and he's become more rumpled." Reeve and Caine played homosexuals in Sidney Lumet's "Deathtrap."

"It's hard for me to get parts as an ordinary guy in the street," he adds. "I do a lot of period work; the dashing romantic hero." He has just been seen on American television as Vronsky in "Anna Karenina."

Reeve's career took off when he played Superman, but he began acting as a kid and became a member of Equity, the actor's union, at 16 (the fee was lower for young actors and he knew that was how he wanted



Christopher Reeve and Vanessa Redgrave in "The Bostonians."



Preparing for takeoff in an earlier role.

to spend his life). His first Broadway role, in 1975, was as Katharine Hepburn's grandson in "A Matter of Gravity."

If he was never a 97-pound weakling, he suffered from asthma as a child and from being pulled between divorced parents (his mother writes for a weekly in Princeton, his father is a college professor who lectured on Proust this winter in Paris). After prep school, he went to Cornell because it had

high academic standards and was far from the temptations of Broadway.

During his junior year he proposed to write a paper on regional and institutional theater in England and France and bought a BritRail pass, hitting every provincial repertory theater from Glasgow to the Channel. In London he helped actors in the National Theatre's production of "The Front Page" perfect their American accents. He then

went to Paris and was a runner for Terry Hands when he directed "Richard III" at the Comédie Française.

Back in New York, he took acting classes at Juilliard under John Houseman. William Hurt, Kevin Kline and Richard Gere were there at the same time. School ended for Reeve when his role as Ben Harper, the heartless bigamist in a TV soap called "Love of Life," was expanded and there was no time for classes.

Looking back, Reeve says that "Superman" was a mixed blessing. "I think it is understood that in 'Superman I' and 'II'—not in 'III,' which was terrible—there's a real performance, although there are people who say he's played Superman and now he wants to act. Discounting the material side, could I have done without it? Kevin, Bill, the others—they all made it."

Reeve feels confident enough to believe that talent has paid off. "I think Superman will take its place among a series of varied performances." Reeve has lived for the last 8 1/2 years with an English actress by whom he has two children. After filming "The Bostonians" he played on the London stage in James's "The Aspern Papers," with Vanessa Redgrave and Dame Wendy Hiller.

"I like ensemble work, I get lonely with it's Christopher Reeve in —. I was happy as a clam out there with those two legends."

Reeve has had his share of flops. He thinks there are two choices for an actor. "One is to find a corner of the market that isn't occupied and try to be distinctive in it. The other is to be reckless and take anything. This leads to mistakes but the other way makes you self-conscious. I never have to wake up and say, 'How's the old image today?'"

Like other actors of his generation, Reeve turns increasingly to the stage. "The collaboration is about artistic choices while in film it's about power."

This month in New York he will open in an experimental, partly modern-dress version of "The Marriage of Figaro" by Beaumarchais, directed by Andre Serban. Reeve plays the Count. "He's often portly and middle-aged. In fact, he's the same age as Figaro. Figaro just has the brains. My character is both vain and stupid." His chief preparation has been to read up on the Spanish nobility of the late 18th century.

"I may want to rely on specific things—the master and servant relations, what did being a count involve, a sort of job description. When I go into a room, do people bow and scrape? How do I make it specific? Comedy depends on misunderstanding—you know how in comedy people never seem to understand what's going on? This count never seems to catch on to what's going on and yet he's in authority."

"How does he handle that? And if I'm a fool, how do they know I'm a fool?"

Then, this summer he will do a film, a contemporary comedy about "the anxieties of being in your thirties and being still single in New York and the desperation that produces on both sides. It's the consequences of the me generation—the people who spent the '70s getting MBAs and jobs with top New York law firms now looking down the road and wondering if anyone will walk down it with them."

"Do you know there's a magazine called Self," Reeve says. It's about how to cook for yourself—how to brace yourself for being alone."

Troubleshooting in the Hoarse Latitudes

by Henry Pleasants

LONDON—One of the most familiar—and succinct—pronouncements of opera lore is Rossini's response when asked what one needs to become a great singer:

"Just three things," he is quoted as saying: "Voice, voice, voice." Or voice, voice, voice.

It may be that a tape recording of that pronouncement would have suggested that it was sardonic, a wry comment on the fact that so many singers seem to have thought of anything else.

But to Maribeth A. Bunch, a voice consultant, it suggests a paradox. Everyone has a voice, and uses it every day in oral communication. But aside from singers, actors, news readers on television and radio and, in exceptional cases, politicians, hardly anyone thinks of it at all.

She has been thinking about her own voice, both in speech and song, and the voices of others ever since her student days at Salem College in her native North Carolina, where she earned a bachelor of music degree in voice. After Salem came a master's

degree at Union Theological Seminary in New York, a doctorate in vocal science at the University of Southern California and a year as a post-doctoral research fellow at the Royal College of Surgeons (anatomy) in London. She is the author of "Dynamics of the Singing Voice" (Springer Verlag, 1982) and has another book, "Vibes—the Voice Book," in preparation.

After 20 years of singing, teaching and lecturing in the United States, she settled in London a couple of years ago, and is now thinking about her own and others' voices as a consultant at the Cantica Voice Studio, at the Central School of Speech and Drama, at the Royal Academy of Dancing (anatomy) and—as she puts it—as "in-house trouble shooter" in West End theaters.

"It is odd," she says, "that most people spend so much time, thought and money on clothes, cosmetics, hairdressing, jewelry and so on, and so little, or none at all, on a potentially invaluable physical asset that nature has given them for free."

"Singers, of course, do think of their voices, and spend a lot of time and money cultivating them. But too many singers think of the singing voice as distinct from the

speaking voice. Many of them speak badly, and inhibit or injure the singing voice accordingly."

"Others who use their voices professionally, including actors and politicians, too often begin to think about their voices only when they are already in vocal trouble. Among politicians, Neil Kinnock, the new leader of the British Labor Party, forever on the brink of voicelessness, is a locally familiar and distressing example. Recently, especially in America, business executives, both male and female, are becoming aware of voice and speech as professional assets, and are beginning to give due attention to each."

"Just about everyone else takes his or her voice for granted, and is careless or indifferent in the use made of it in the shaping and projection of speech. And so we hear all around us slovenly speech, the sound unsupported by proper and properly controlled respiration. All too often what we hear is already evidence of vocal injury."

"Much of the trouble is sheer indifference and physical laziness. But another contributing factor is, I suspect, self-consciousness, even fear. I mean fear of being conspicuous, fear of being thought affected, elitist, of

putting on airs in expending the effort, mental and physical, it takes to project the voice properly and pay due attention to the shaping of vowels and the clear enunciation of consonants, not to mention the melodic and rhythmic eloquence of speech artfully sustained."

"The result, as with the negligent professional, can be vocal injury and incapacitation, most familiar in the hoarseness that comes with trying to make oneself heard in noisy environments such as crowded bars and cocktail parties, or with continuing to talk against the occasional attack of laryngitis, itself often the price of bad speaking habits."

"A contributing factor for professionals, has been the microphone and electronic amplification. In pre-mike days those who had to make themselves heard over wide spaces—actors, orators, preachers—learned how to do it. They had to. Nowadays electronic amplification does it for them. The consequence is likely to be the same kind of unsupported speech we hear from non-professionals, with the mike amplifying the deficiencies."

"Most people are unaware that the sound

of their own voice as they hear it is not the sound their listeners hear. They are deceived by their own head resonance. If they speak into a tape recorder, their response to the playback will be: 'But that's not me!' It is."

"And it's a good starting point for those who would like to do something about the way they sound. Learn to hear yourself as others hear you—and as the mike hears you. If you don't like what you hear, do something about it. Think of the tape recorder as a vocal mirror."

"You are, after all, dealing with a musical instrument. Indeed, your whole body is a musical instrument, of which those two little vocal cords are the reeds, or the sounding element. Can you imagine playing with a bent oboe or a warped cello?"

"It's a matter of technique, of course, and technique can be acquired and cultivated. Bad technique, or no technique at all in any field involving muscular coordination, is like a time bomb. You can get away with it without injury for just so long. But it will go off in the end."

Henry Pleasants is the author of several books on singers and vocal art.



Maribeth A. Bunch.

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

The Free Travel Service Only a Few Can Afford

by Roger Collis

THE very rich are different from everyone else; not only do they have more money, as Hemingway wryly observed, but they seem to get more freebies than other people, from invitations to inaugural Mediterranean cruises to trips to Las Vegas with all expenses paid. Like bank managers with loans, nobody offers you anything when you really need it. One way to get a free lunch is to offer to pay with the proverbial million-dollar bill.

So it is for members of Premier Services, a top-of-the-line travel assistance plan that the American Express Bank operates for "high net worth" clients. It claims to provide an around-the-clock concierge service — from medical aid to help with travel arrangements — practically anywhere in the world. To be sure, members are expected to spread some money around with their American Express gold cards, but the service itself is free.

Imagine that you're just about to return from New York to your home base in Zurich when you get a message that an important client is flying in from the Middle East to London and wants to meet you there the following day. You wonder how on earth you can unscramble your itinerary half an hour before you're due to leave for JFK. Suddenly, a light bulb flashes above your head and you dial the unlisted New York number on the back of your Premier Services card. On your arrival at the airport, everything has been taken care of. There are new tickets waiting at the check-in desk for London, where a car will meet you. Hotel accommodation has been arranged, an interpreter paid for the afternoon, tickets for a spooked-out show have miraculously appeared and your favorite restaurant has been reserved for a late dinner. What's more, messages are on their way to your office in Zurich as well as to your client with details of your new schedule.

According to Robert Smith, chairman and chief executive of American Express Bank, Premier Services was set up just over a year ago to meet the travel needs of its private banking clients, many of whom are independent entrepreneurs who lack the resources of a large corporate network. "These people are frequent international travelers with hectic personal and business schedules. Our aim is to provide them with a backup service that they can't otherwise get, at no cost. Obviously, we hope to get their private banking and travel business, and that they will use their American Express cards."

In order to qualify for membership in Premier Services, you must have not only an American Express gold card issued by American Express Bank or by the Trade Development Bank (a large Geneva-based private bank that American Express acquired a couple of years ago) but have at least half a million dollars on deposit with one of them. Clients who meet these requirements are likely to be full-fledged millionaires. So it is hardly surprising that out of 30,000 banking clients there are only about 200 Premier Service members scattered throughout the world. By law, none of them can be U.S. residents, as both the American Express banks operate under a legal charter that precludes them from conducting domestic business in the United States. According to Smith, members represent a wide range of nationalities; the nationals of no one country account for more than 8 percent of total bank deposits.

Providing special services is a traditional way for private banks to attract a wealthy clientele. But American Express has been able to upstage its competitors by exploiting the horizontal integration of its banking, travel and credit card divisions.

"Premier Services costs us virtually nothing in terms of out-of-pocket expenses, it's incremental. We are simply piggybacking on the already existing services of the travel and card businesses. But the cost of this to another institution would be prohibitive," Smith says.

The Premier Services card, which comes in black and gold livery with the name of the member embossed in gold on the front, looks like any other strip of corporate plastic. In fact, it's only a courtesy card and cannot be used for purchases. But on the back are listed 24-hour hot-line numbers in New York, Miami, Paris and London which, Smith says, can be answered in any of 16 languages. In June, hot lines will be opened in Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo and other cities in Asia. A call to the nearest center brings help anywhere in the world, although medical aid is coordinated through Paris by arrangement with Europ Assistance.

Once a member's identification has been established by name and personal code, the operator calls up the relevant "travel profile," which indicates preferences for airlines, hotels, restaurants and the like, medical requirements and dietary and other predilections. This presumably saves time in planning a schedule.

For example, some high fliers might routinely hire a Learjet between Zurich and Milan, while others might scrape along with first class on Swissair. One may specify a particular bodyguard, another a cocktail cabinet in the bulletproof limousine. Once the request has been sorted out, Premier Services gets to work and normally calls the member back in an hour or less. Out-of-pocket transactions with vendors of services and goods are charged to the member's American Express gold card. This may prove to be a limitation in some parts of the world because American Express has relatively few acceptance points — 800,000 compared with four million for Visa, although they point

Amex bankers find a way to entice the rich

out that most of the up-market vendors accept American Express. Presumably, cost is no object for Premier Services. Says Robert Smith, "Once you've got a client, and he uses this card, he isn't going to be price sensitive."

In spite of the exotic possibilities, the most frequently used services are for routine airline and hotel reservations. But there are plenty of anecdotes of out-of-the-ordinary requests. For example, a Premier Services member wanted to buy and move into a house in London within 24 hours so that his wife could leave the hospital and convalesce at home. He called the hot line. Premier Services arranged everything, from negotiating with the real estate agent to arranging a credit for \$50,000 because the member's account officer at his bank in the south of France was unavailable — all in three hours one afternoon.

Another member was taken ill at home in London. His regular physician was not available. He felt so bad that he called Premier Services in Paris, which arranged for a doctor living next door to visit in half an hour. A few weeks later, the same person flew to Paris at short notice for a business meeting. He went to the hotel where he normally stayed but it was full. He called Premier Services from a nearby public phone, walked back to the hotel and had a room.

American Express has plenty of such examples to show the prowess of Premier Services — from the Paraguayan ambassador who got a seat on a fully booked plane after a ski weekend in Colorado to same-day lunch reservations at Taillevent restaurant in Paris — but they are less forthcoming with the names of real-life members to the view.

So I decided to call the Premier Services hot line in Paris with a simulated situation. It was 11 A.M. on a Thursday. According to the scenario, I was in Monte Carlo and my wife was skiing at Saint Moritz. She would have to join me at a business dinner in Geneva that evening and we would fly on together to New York on Sunday. There was one complication, the U.S. visa in my old British passport had to be transferred to the new one.

Premier Services called back at 11:45 A.M. A private helicopter would take me to Nice airport (\$160) where a Cessna 185 turboprop had been chartered (\$1,300) for Geneva (flying time 65 minutes) which was timed to meet my wife, arriving at 17:05 on Swissair flight 327 from Zurich (\$85 first class), where she had been taken by taxi from Saint Moritz (\$230). At the airport a limo (\$100) would take us to the Beau Rivage hotel (\$120 double room) and a plush restaurant, Le Bearn, had been reserved for dinner at 8:30 P.M. (\$100 a person without wine). On Sunday we were booked on Swissair flight 110 (first class \$1,200 each) arriving in New York at 4:25 P.M. where a Premier Services representative would help us into a limo (\$120) for Manhattan. We were booked into the Pierre (\$120 double room). Meanwhile, arrangements had been made with the U.S. Consulate in Nice for the visa.

It was impressive. It seemed a pity not to make the trip.

Sacha Guitry

Continued from page 7

not more so," he once allowed when cautioning his vanity.

The cinema interested him, but while it was mute he felt it had no place for him, as he wrote his dialogue to be heard and not seen. He did make one silent film in 1915, a documentary about Parisian artists and authors, photographing Rodin and Renoir in their studios, Anatole France and Octave Mirbeau in their studies and Sarah Bernhardt in her ornate drawing room.

When the talkies came in he acted in film versions of his popular plays and, encouraged by the response, he began to write scenarios. The first of these, "The Story of a Cheat," the saga of an unscrupulous young man's climb to fortune, he transformed into a sparkling film of international renown. He followed with three more of the genre: "Nine Bachelors," "Pearls of the Crown" and "A Ride Up the Champs-Élysées."

During the Nazi occupation his plays were performed — as were those of Giraudoux, Sartre, Cocteau, Claudel and other prominent French authors — and the rumor was spread that he was fraternizing with the German authorities. His visits to the Nazi headquarters were to protect friends from arrest and to intercede for those already in concentration camps. His intervention was credited with protecting Tristan Bernard and his wife from being molested. At the same time a collaborationist propaganda sheet attacked him for being Jewish, though he was not. In 1942 Life magazine published an article announcing that he — together with Maurice Chevalier, Mistinguett and the boxer Georges Carpentier — had been placed on an alleged Resistance list for execution when the war was over. The article was shown to Guitry.

"The magazine calls itself Life and demands death," he said.

In August 1944, after the Nazis had fled Paris, a band of Resistance irregulars entered his house and dragged him to the local town hall. They had no warrant for his arrest nor evidence to present, but he was imprisoned to await trial.

"I knew Paris had been liberated because I was arrested," he later wrote. He spent three months in crowded cells while those whom he had aided during the Nazi occupation offered testimony in his behalf. When the case came to court the judge was perplexed. There was no charge against the prisoner. Why had he been arrested?

"I know why," Guitry said. "Forty years of success in the theater."

He returned to writing plays and films, but his health was broken. He acted in revivals of his old plays and wrote some new ones, but it was the cinema that occupied his time. He wrote, directed and produced three mammoth movies — "Si Versailles m'était conté," "Napoleon" and "Si Paris m'était conté" — in which he retold the history of France in his inimitable manner of entertaining theatricalization.

Sacha's residence was as impressive as he himself, a town house in Avenue Elisée-Reclus, in the Seventh Arrondissement, that he had inherited from his father. It was a miniature palace with a gallery of paintings and statuary, the works of masters, a vast library of rare books and manuscripts.

Clad in flowing robes, walking its marble corridors and showing guests his treasures, the host resembled the Louis XIV he impersonated in his Versailles film. He hoped that after his death it would be preserved as a state museum, but when he died in 1957 his estate was devoured by debts and the house torn down — a garage now stands in its place — and the mansion's contents scattered at auctions.

TRAVEL

Europe, Reflected in Its Public Parks

by Paul Lewis

GOD ALMIGHTY first planted a garden, Francis Bacon reminded us over 400 years ago. But since that first Garden of Eden, mankind has been busily planting and shaping its own parks and gardens to its own image. And today Europe's plentiful public parks — and the way people use them — offer the perspicacious visitor a fascinating glimpse into a country's traditions and life style, just as a promenade past the picknickers, joggers and well turned out strollers of Central Park sums up the mixture of chic and informality that is New York.

In Europe public parks are still generally safer than those in the United States, but not everywhere. And while promenaders usually behave soberly, sometimes they are just as enraging as any of the softball players, roller skaters and picnicking families found in an American recreational area.

Most revealing to visitors, however, are the national differences among Europe's parks and the distinctive ways their citizens use and enjoy them.

In Britain, for example, that generous expanse of green around London's heart that makes up Hyde Park and its smaller neighbor, St. James's Park, is a continual reminder of the strength of the naturalist tradition in English landscape gardening and art. Trees, shrubs and bushes are skillfully arranged along the banks of the meandering Serpentine to create the impression that the countryside has invaded the town. Two of London's most famous parks thus reflect the desire to re-create nature in idealized form that inspired the work of such famous British gardeners as Capability Brown and Humphrey Repton and drew its inspiration directly from the artistic tradition of painters like Constable and Turner.

But the way Londoners use their parks, though more restrained than their American cousins, is also a tribute to shared 19th-century traditions of democracy and belief in public welfare.

The sight of thousands of Londoners peacefully dozing away a warm afternoon in deck chairs on the grass, playing soccer or lying in loving embrace would be inconceivable in the well regulated public parks of Paris. And none of the more tightly regulated countries of continental Europe could tolerate the idea of a national safety valve like Hyde Park's Speakers' Corner, where

everyone from cranks to unemployed politicians can happily let off steam from atop upturned soapboxes before a politely skeptical audience.

The French conception of a public park could scarcely be more different from the British. Freedom and nature may be tolerated to an extent outside the capital city, but only formalism and restraint will do within it.

Luxembourg Garden and Parc Monceau, two of the most famous public parks in central Paris, are splendid monuments to the French mania for bureaucracy and regimentation. They are like pictures at an exhibition or cakes in bakery window — there to be admired but not touched.

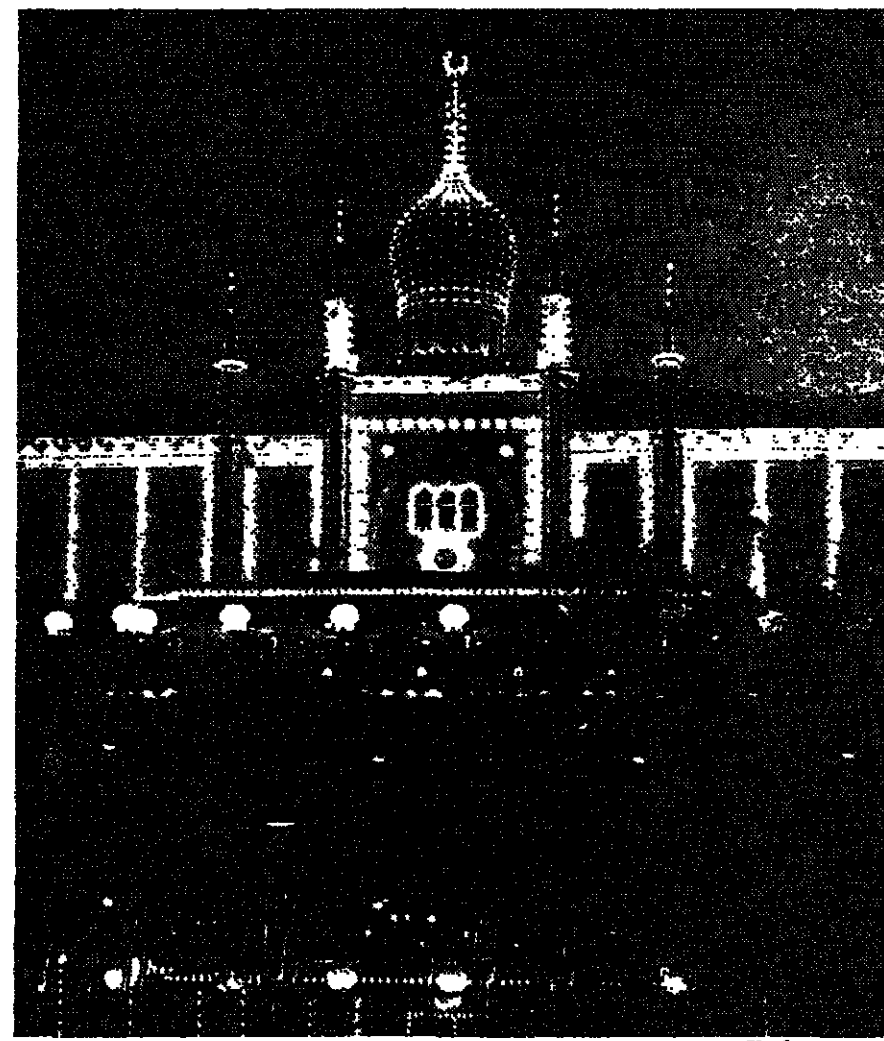
Notices warn that only children under the age of 6 are allowed on the immaculate lawns, adding that age will be determined by the date of birth recorded on the child's national identity card. Dogs are banned, even if on a leash. And police officers of a special breed stalk about, blowing whistles at the slightest hint that any of the myriad regulations is about to be broken.

That the liberty-loving French accept all this in Parc Monceau is perhaps not so surprising, for this very formal public garden is hemmed in by expensive real estate inhabited by the rich and the old.

But Luxembourg Garden is in the heart of the capital's famed student quarter. And on a warm spring day, the heirs to the student uprising of May 1968 sit obediently on little green chairs around the edge of the lawn, cramming for exams and occasionally holding hands. Old men play endless games of chess on stone tables that have been specially erected in the western end of the park.

At the edge of the city, Paris's parks become more informal. During the weekend, middle-class French families, usually with small children, trudge through the huge Bois de Boulogne, one of several former royal hunting grounds that ring the capital. The scene is reminiscent of Central Park, though with regional differences. Underway on the edge of the woods are innumerable games of football and boules, a game using small metal balls that can be played on any level piece of ground. Deeper in the woods are lakes, with rowboats for rent, riding stables for the more affluent, racetracks and a few exceedingly expensive restaurants for those even more well heeled.

But as daylight ebbs, the woods lose their



Copenhagen's Tivoli.

relaxed family atmosphere. More sinister creatures gather along the edges. After dark, the Bois de Boulogne becomes the haunt of those who practice the world's oldest profession.

West Germany's approach to public parks seems to mirror a divided soul, half in love with order, half in love with undisciplined nature.

In Munich, capital of Bavaria, nature won, thanks to Benjamin Thompson Runkford, an American who in 1789 began to design a stretch of royal hunting grounds into Germany's first public park. Munich's famous Englischer Garten, completed in 1795, is laid out in the naturalist style with carefully planned hillocks, woods, babbling brooks and even a Chinese pagoda copied from London's Kew Gardens. Originally, Runkford installed pigs and cows to make his idealized landscape more convincing. But the Bavarians have since replaced them with their own incomparable beer gardens and pretzel shops.

On weekends, Munich's go to the Englischer Garten to pretend they are hiking in the wild Bavarian mountains when they haven't even left town. Wearing stout boots, green hunting coats and little felt hats with shaving-brushes in the brim, they stride through the park clapping thick walking sticks and pausing occasionally for beer and pretzels. Birds sing, the wind sighs in the trees, but the roar of Munich's traffic is never completely out of earshot. As night falls, the Englischer Garten becomes a place to be avoided by all but the most resolute or foolhardy.

AUSTRIANS treat public parks less seriously than do their German cousins. Vienna's Stadtpark, the capital's biggest, boasts a summer dancing pavilion where strollers can waltz the afternoon away. The Prater fairground, with the big wheel immortalized in the film of Graham Greene's "The Third Man," remains a slightly sinister place to this day, still the reputed meeting place for visitors from Eastern Europe. The Viennese take it in stride, joking that all the languages of the vanished Austro-Hungarian Empire can still be heard there.

Some countries manage to provide the finest of well-ordered parks without recourse to entrance fees or stultifying regulations, relying instead on a natural orderliness of their citizens that seems to impose itself automatically on visitors. One such country is Switzerland. Few public parks in Europe are more perfect, more immaculate, than those of Geneva, where the shores of Lake Geneva close in to form the Rhone River. But it does not require whistle-blowing guards to keep the parks in such pristine condition. The disciplined bourgeois of Geneva would no more pick a flower or put the toe of a shoe on the grass than rob a bank.

On the lake's northern shore, three separate parks, all laid out in the English naturalist style, run together to make up a huge

green expanse of leafy chestnut trees, formal flower beds and winding lakeside paths. The gardens have evocative names: Parc Mon Repos leads into a garden called La Perle du Lac, beyond which is the Parc Villa Barton. An unusual feature of these forestlike parks is that they are dotted with private villas, some of which have been turned into restaurants or offices. Visitors can walk freely among these buildings for about a mile.

The Parc de la Grange and the Parc des Eaux Vives on the southern side of the lake, behind Geneva's famous waterspout, are smaller and more formal. But they boast one of Europe's finest rose gardens, seen at its best in June.

Sometimes a nation's public parks seem to reflect its private fantasies, or some lost glory. The heroic statuary that crowds the formal gardens of Brussels — great arches, winged chariots, triumphant warriors and perfectly proportioned maidens — all hint at a destiny tiny Belgium may have longed for but never really achieved.

Similarly, it is ironic that minuscule, unwarlike Luxembourg should boast what may be Europe's most militaristic public park, laid out along the bottom of the gorge that forms a natural moat at the base of the city's fortifications. Called the Vallée de la Fétresse after the stream that runs through it, this sinewy, uncrowded park reflects the leisurely pace of life in Europe's last grand duchy. Here in the shadow of their citadel's impressive defenses, Luxembourg's citizens like to stroll during lunch or on weekends.

Copenhagen's famed Tivoli has a touch of fantasy of a different kind. This park, which charges an admission fee, is another example of that slightly old-fashioned quaintness still found in Scandinavia, despite its reputation for modernity. With their stalls, amusements and restaurants, the Tivoli gardens are probably the closest thing left to the celebrated Vauxhall Gardens of 18th-century London, also essentially a commercial venture where people paid to walk and be entertained.

But for a taste of one of Scandinavia's truly public parks, there is Oslo's Frogner Park, at the city's western end, which has been set aside for the sculptures of Gustav Vigeland. Here, in a setting of lawns, gardens and fountains, one can wander among hundreds of figures in stone, bronze and wrought iron that depict the various stages in the life of man.

MOVING south in Europe, the tradition of building public parks and gardens wanes. Those that exist were constructed mainly as private gardens by the rich and powerful and have only recently been opened to the public. This is true of some of the most famous public parks in Rome.

The villas and palaces of Italy are the original home of the formal Renaissance tradition in European gardening. With a skilled eye, the visitor can still reconstruct the gardens of the Villa Borghese as they must have looked in Renaissance days. But today the statues are chipped and broken, the paths worn and the lawns turned into public recreation areas.

The Borghese Gardens constitute the only large public park in central Rome, and its monuments, like so many in the city, are sadly dilapidated, suffering from overuse and lack of maintenance. The Villa Borghese, with its famous pictures and statuary, is closed for repairs. But the gardens remain open, continuing to play their multiple role as the city's premier playground, strolling area and viewing station.

On any given day, at least half of Rome's school-age youth seems to be playing football there, chasing one another up and down the broad alleys or just strolling past the rows of battered statues and occasional ruins. Older Romans and a few knowledgeable tourists gather at the southern end of the gardens, near the Spanish Steps, to enjoy one of the best views across the city.

A visit to the often overlooked gardens of the Villa Doria Pamphili, on the hill behind the Vatican, offers a similar experience. These once splendid private gardens, which offer views out across the city, have deteriorated into a huge, wild park in the best traditions of Repton and Capability Brown.

Like the Borghese Gardens, Madrid's Retiro Gardens were once the grounds of a palace, in this case one built in the 17th century for Philip IV, and subsequently destroyed. The park is well kept, with flower beds, tree-lined avenues, groves and monuments, and rich in diversions, from cafés and boat rentals on the large artificial lake, El Estanque, to the band concerts and puppet shows that are given on spring and summer weekends.

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Awaiting an audience at Speakers' Corner.



Waiting for business in Luxembourg Garden.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
BokAm	342.54	199 1/2	199 1/4	+ 3/8	
Bank	262.00	199 1/2	199 1/4	+ 3/8	
Univ	187.62	199 1/2	199 1/4	+ 3/8	
Univ	122.22	47 1/2	47 1/2	+ 3/8	
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Univ	122.22	47 1/2	47 1/2	+ 3/8	

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
124.50	124.00	124.25	IBM	4.8	24	14	124.25	+0.25
122.00	121.50	121.75	Univ. of	3.8	24	14	121.75	+0.25
122.00	121.50	121.75	Univ. of	3.8	24	14	121.75	+0.25
122.00	121.50	121.75	Univ. of	3.8	24	14	121.75	+0.25
122.00	121.50	121.75	Univ. of	3.8	24	14	121.75	+0.25

New York Stocks Close Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices rose slightly Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 6.08 Wednesday, was up 3.75 to 1,263.69 at the close. Advances led declines by a 3-2 margin. Volume totaled 108.36 million shares, against 108.15 million in the previous session.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Before the market opened, the government reported that U.S. retail sales took an unexpected 1.9 percent drop in March, for their largest decline in more than seven years.

Though the figure seemed to be anything but a bullish signal on the U.S. economy, it served to reinforce recent hopes for a relatively stimulative Federal Reserve credit policy and lower interest rates.

In the credit markets Thursday, interest rates on short-term Treasury bills dropped 10 to 20 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point. Prices of long-term government bonds, which move in the opposite direction from interest rates, climbed about \$10 for every \$1,000 in face value.

"I think we're starting to see the spring rally develop here," said Eugene Peroni, of Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards, Los Angeles.

IBM announced first-quarter earnings of \$1.61 a share compared to \$1.97 a share in the year-ago quarter, also contributing to the market's gains. Worries about Big Blue's profits had been a cloud over the market for several weeks.

"The earnings are on the table," Mr. Peroni said, and now the market may be able to adopt "a longer-term focal point."

"It looks very encouraging," he said. "It's a well-based recovery."

"There's been no follow-through in the last couple of months," he said. The possibility of more accommodating interest rates "should set the stage for a more sustainable recovery," he said.

"The dimension of the rally will depend on real action on Capitol Hill," he said.

News from the Fed was still in the background, after Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker expressed concern about the health of the U.S. recovery. His speech reassured some analysts that the Fed is unlikely to tighten credit, which could drive up interest rates.

The combination of the retail sales decline and Mr. Volcker's comments "bodes well for interest rates," said Charles Jensen, of MKI Securities. The IBM earnings had been a cloud over the market and it is now experiencing a little relief, he said.

On the trading floor shortly before the close, BankAmerica Corp., AT&T and Univ. of California were among the most active issues, all moving higher in late afternoon trading.

AT&T announced it was filing with the Federal Communications Commission for a restructuring of long-distance rates. Univ. of California stock rose after the company rejected an \$18-a-share tender offer from Carl Icahn for control of the company.

Crown Zellerbach, another takeover target, moved higher on the news its board of directors had rejected a \$42.50-per-share bid from Sir James Goldsmith, and speculation the forest products company could get higher offers.

(AP, UPI)

CHORUS GIRL

Most analysts are trapped in the jargon of their profession, having to say buy, sell or hold, although sophists have refined the art of indirection, of "hedging" opinions. What is the difference between an "aggressive investor" and an "investor"? Does an equity categorized as a "businessman's commitment" also embrace the hopes of a chorus girl? What is a "speculation" contrasted to an "investment"? When SEARS was incubating under \$2 a share, AMERICAN ICE was a "hot", ranked as a "classic investment."

In time, it melted into the dossiers of the disenchanted. Research departments on the "Street" mirror the observations of C. Northcote Parkinson. "Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion." In honoring monumental trivia, analysts are addicted to non-imaginative yardsticks, hemmed in by the S.E.C.'s ban on "inside information." An eager researcher intrudes upon "CHRYSLER," seeking to cut out a "fact" that will titillate his firm, securing him a niche in a fiscal Valhalla.

What can he be told that isn't relayed to other prying researchers? Wall Street "houses" retain scores of analysts as a tool to solicit customers, trying to dazzle institutional investors with the depth of their research, while in secret, "prime movers" look upon equity sleuths with disdain, preferring to hone in on "Sponsors," the "Elitists" who orchestrate stock prices.

The pirouettes of "Elitists" can't be programmed on a computer for "Sponsors" act with the stealth of a cat burglar in Cannes, accumulating during comatose markets, selling when the "Crowd" becomes euphoric. Although C.G.R. peruses reports as avidly as a schoolboy reading Penthouse, our seers try to decipher the footprints of "Elitists", mocking prevailing opinion.

When oracles were rhapsodizing over APPLE, COLECO, COMMODORE and TANDY, we sounded a sour note, urging readers to go "short." The "Quartet" plunged 600%, once again the contrarian triumphed. Our current letter predicts that the DJ will catapult over 1600.

In addition, C.G.R. selects a "puppy" that could emulate the success of a recently recommended "special situation" that levitated from \$2 to \$16.

For your complimentary copy, please write to, or telephone:

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

C.V.C. Capital Venture Consultants
Amsterdam B.V.
Kaleidoskop 112
1012 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Phone: (020) 27 51 81 Telex: 18538

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

INT 12/4

Past performance does not guarantee future results.

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 27, some items in the Market Summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M. Also because of the time difference, some other items elsewhere in the Business Section are from the previous day's trading. We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.

124.50	124.00	124.25	IBM	4.8	24	14	124.25	+0.25
122.00	121.50	121.75	Univ. of	3.8	24	14	121.75	+0.25
122.00	121.50	121.75	Univ. of	3.8	24	14	121.75	+0.25
122.00	121.50	121.75	Univ. of	3.8	24	14	121.75	+0.25
122.00	121.50	121.75	Univ. of	3.8	24	14	121.75	+0.25

(Continued on Page 12)

(Continued from Page 10)

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کتابخانه ملی ایران

A

(Continued on Page 15)

NASDAQ National Market Prices[illegible]


New: S — suspended; S/S — Stock Split; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — Ex-Rts; *** — Gross Performance Index March; ▼ — Redempt-Price-Ex-Coupon; ▲ — Farmery Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ — Offer Price Incl. 3% prelim. charge; † — daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

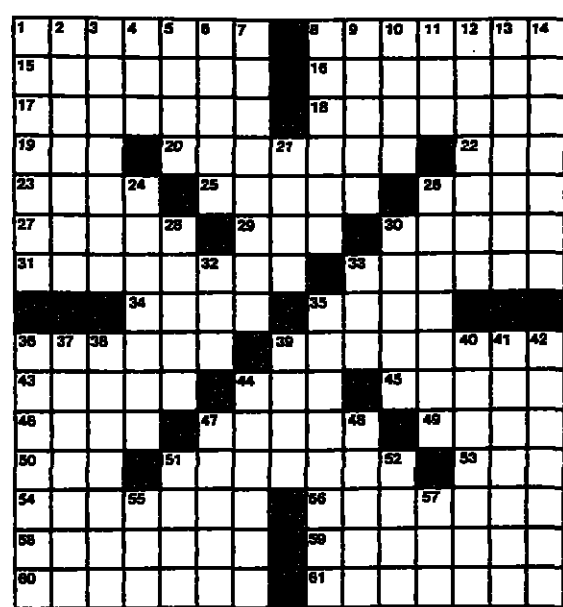
ABD Securities Corporation
Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser
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 Aktiengesellschaft
Julius Baer International Limited
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Banco di Roma
Bank Gutwiller, Kurz, Bunsen
(Overseas) Limited
Bank Leu International Ltd.
Bank L. Vothberg & Co. AG
Banque Compagnie du Commerce
Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Indosuez
International à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque Paribas Capital Markets
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Banque Worms
Bayrische Landesbank Girozentrale
Beier Stearns International Ltd.
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
Bremer Landesbank
 - Kreditanstalt Oldenburg - Girozentrale -
Cazenove & Frères (Alsace et de la Seine)

Crédit Lyonnais
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Kreditanstalt-Bankverein
Deulbrück & Co
Deutsche Girozentrale
 - Deutsche Kommunalbank -
DSL Bank Deutsche Stadtungs- und
Landesbankentbank
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Effektenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
Eurocomibank S.p.A.
Europartners Securities Corporation
European Banking Company Limited
Gefina International Ltd.
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG
Vienna
Girozentrale und Bank
der österreichischen Sparkassen
Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Hambro Bank Limited
Hamburgische Landesbank
 - Girozentrale -
Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers
Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
Heasche Landesbank
 - Girozentrale -
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Ködder, Peasbody International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kreditanstalt für Handel und Gewerbe

Landesbank Hermann Lampe
Kommanditgesellschaft
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz
 - Girozentrale -
Lazard Frères et Cie.
Merck, Finck & Co.
R. Metzler soel. Sohn & Co.
Morgan Stanley International
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Österreichische Länderbank
Aktiengesellschaft
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.
Rosenthal & Co.
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Schweizerische Hypotheken-
und Handelsbank
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated
Strauss, Tumbull & Co.
Thinkins & Barkhart
The Trust Bank of Africa Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)
Limited
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
Vereine- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
M. M. Warburg-Brickmann, Wirtz & Co.
Westdeutsche Genossenschafts-
Zentralbank e.G.
Westbanke Aktiengesellschaft
Wittenbergische Kommandite
Landesbank Girozentrale

careful consideration of their likely long term practical effects. To encourage a course of action which must inevitably provoke violence is dangerous and irresponsible in our view. Effective economic sanctions, however well-intentioned, would have





ACROSS

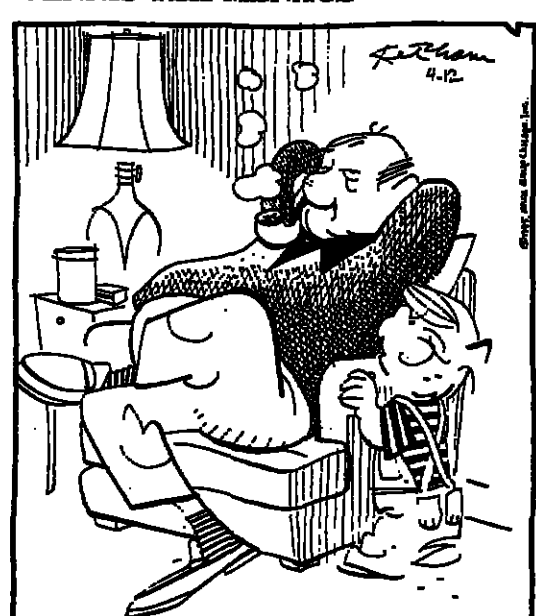
1 Tea urn
8 Front foot of a dog
15 Characterized by strong feelings
16 Mother-of-pearl source
17 Moves quickly to and fro
18 Some compositions
19 Engage in: Suffix
20 Bulit
22 — up (agitated)
23 Gracious movement
25 Some accounts
26 "In,"
27 Frost poem
28 Ria
29 Salt
30 Bob-white
31 Struggled
32 Interweave
34 Rosebud, e.g.
35 Chirp
36 Glossy cloth
39 Coming fee
44 Improper
45 Football gadget
46 Large baskets, in Bilbao
48 Christian equivalent of Ramadan

DOWN

1 South-side
2 "Grace,"
3 Anita Bryant book
4 Type of cherry
5 Mel of the Hall of Fame
6 Deprived
7 Prevalent
8 Played musical chairs
9 Jet setter's cry?
10 Kim of English horns
11 Note of note in crosswords
12 Pit
13 Lifelessness
14 Section of London
21 Attired
24 Most up-tight
26 Four sights as "Hamlet" ends
28 Mah-jongg counters
30 Board game
32 Buddhist sect
33 Oolong, e.g.
35 Urgency
36 Deli purchases place
38 Felt excitement
39 Honey bunch
40 Moon goddess
41 Like some heraldic animals
42 Ancient ascetics
44 Current styles
47 Having a natural bent
48 Mister in Jaén
51 Radio tuner
52 Avoid
53 Deg. given to Betty Ford
57 Ouray was one

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"SOUNDS LIKE YOU HAD A LOT OF FUN WHEN YOU WERE A LITTLE BOY. I WISH I HAD MET YOU EARLIER."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VILEN
BRILLO
GLEINT
WARMOR

Answer here: WITH HIS

Yesterday's Jumbles: MINUS EAGLE UNCOIL JOBBER
Answer: How the cotton tycoon found his work—VERY ABSORBING

WEATHER

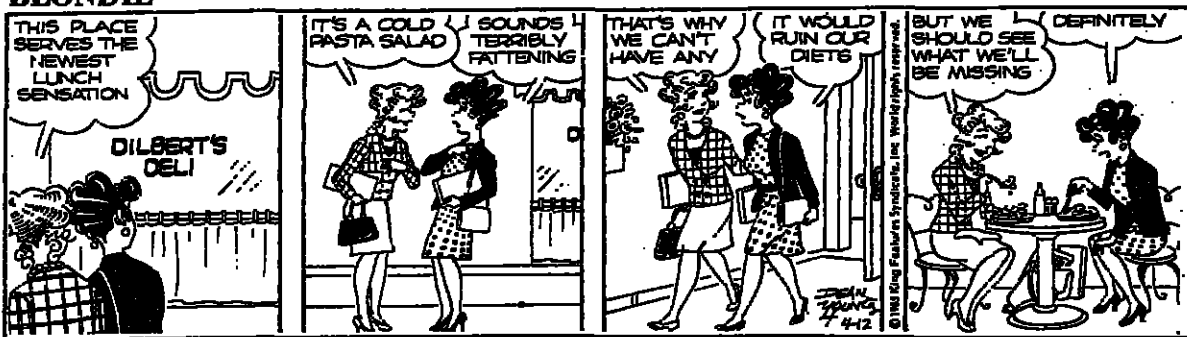
EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
Algeria	20	10	C	Bangkok	28	24	F
Amsterdam	18	10	C	Beijing	22	14	F
Athens	20	12	C	Bombay	30	24	F
Berlin	18	10	C	Calcutta	30	24	F
Buenos Aires	20	12	C	Chongqing	28	24	F
Buenos Aires	20	12	C	Colombo	30	24	F
Buenos Aires	20	12	C	Dacca	30	24	F
Buenos Aires	20	12	C	Delhi	30	24	F
Buenos Aires	20	12	C	Hankow	28	24	F
Buenos Aires	20	12	C	Harbin	28	24	F
Buenos Aires	20	12	C	Hong Kong	28	24	F
Buenos Aires	20	12	C	Kobe	28	24	F
Buenos Aires	20	12	C	Manila	28	24	F
Buenos Aires	20	12	C	Medan	28	24	F
Buenos Aires	20	12	C	Osaka	28	24	F
Buenos Aires	20	12	C	Seoul	28	24	F
Buenos Aires	20	12	C	Singapore	30	24	F
Buenos Aires	20	12	C	Taipei	28	24	F
Buenos Aires	20	12	C	Tokyo	28	24	F
Buenos Aires	20	12	C	Yokohama	28	24	F

FRIDAY'S FORECAST: CHANNING: Rain, FRANKFURT: Showers, Temp. 9-14 (40-57); LONDON: Rain, Temp. 9-14 (40-57); MADRID: Cloudy, Temp. 10-18 (50-64); NEW YORK: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 61-71 (45-59); PARIS: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 58-68 (44-50); ROME: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 58-68 (44-50); SAN FRANCISCO: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 58-68 (44-50); SEATTLE: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 58-68 (44-50); SINGAPORE: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 58-68 (44-50); SYDNEY: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 58-68 (44-50); TOKYO: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 58-68 (44-50); WASHINGTON: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 58-68 (44-50); YOKOHAMA: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 58-68 (44-50).

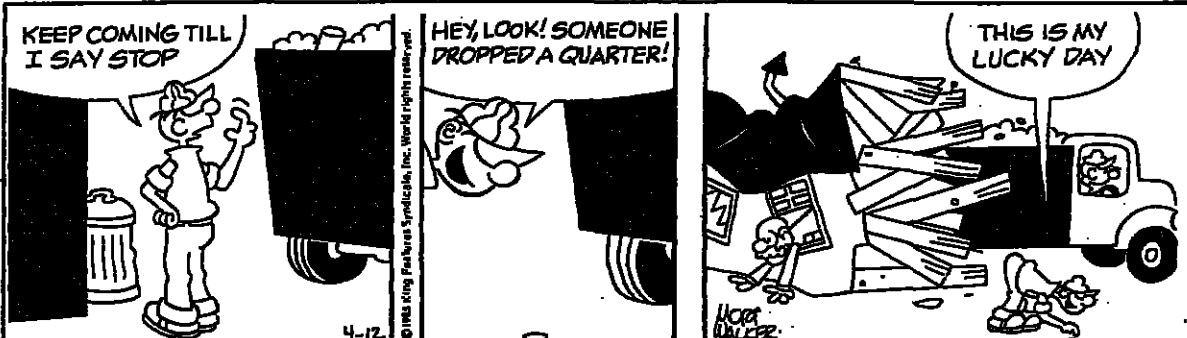
PEANUTS



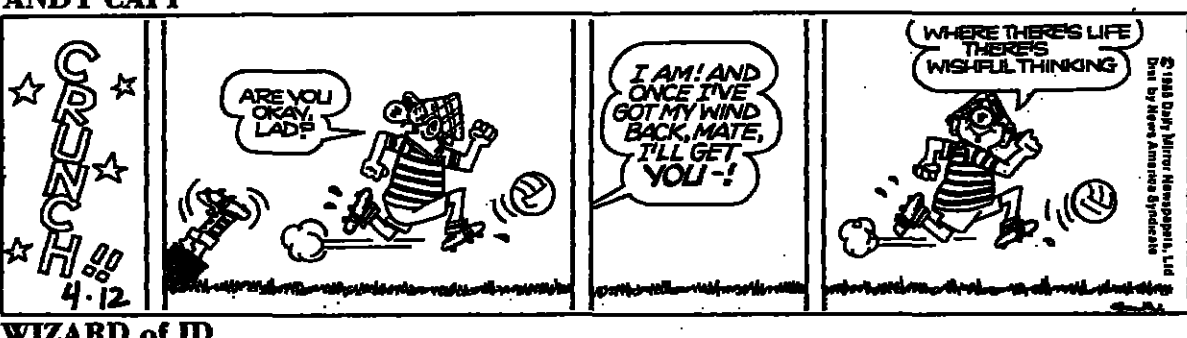
BLONDIE



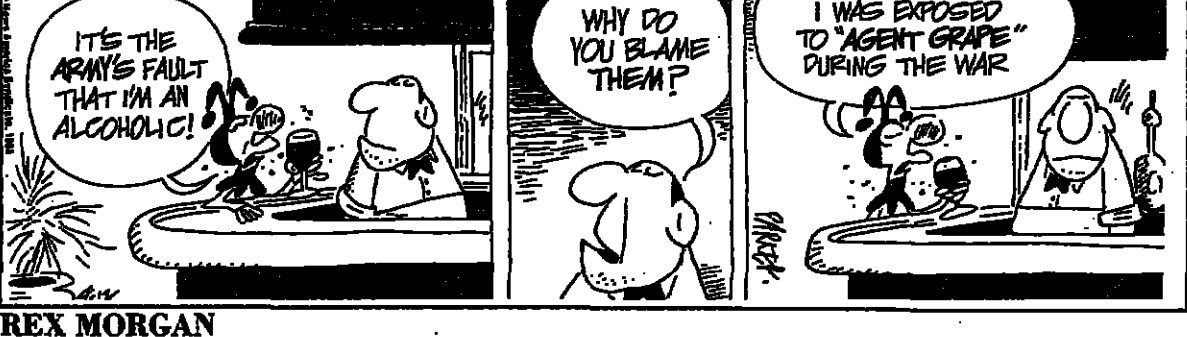
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



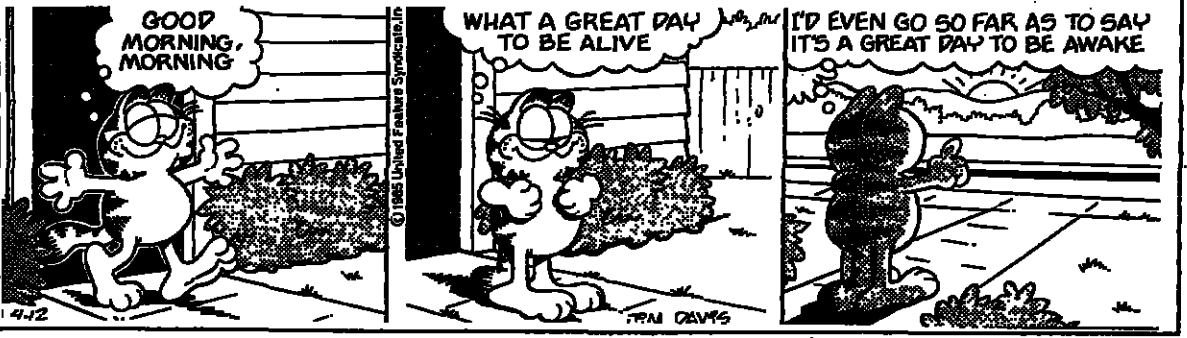
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse April 11

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam				Paris			
	Close	Prev.			Close	Prev.	
ABN	112.50	112.50	ABN	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50
ABN	112.50	112.50	ABN	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50
ABN	112.50	112.50	ABN	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50
ABN	112.50	112.50	ABN	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50
ABN	112.50	112.50	ABN	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50
ABN	112.50	112.50	ABN	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50
ABN	112.50	112.50	ABN	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50
ABN	112.50	112.50	ABN	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50
ABN	112.50	112.50	ABN	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50

BOOKS

THE WAR DIARIES OF JEAN-PAUL SARTRE:

November 1939-March 1940

By Jean-Paul Sartre. Translated by Quintin Hoare. 366 pp. \$17.95.
Pantheon, 201 East 50th Street,
New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Herbert R. Lottman

THESE are diaries and diaries. André Gide's is a collection of set pieces, and segments of these private reflections (containing little of his private life) were delivered regularly to the presses in the last dozen years of his life. Jean-Paul Sartre's diary was for Sartre first of all, thus closer to his deeper concerns — his career, what people thought of him, the women in his life. He confesses that he used to hate diaries. But now, when one is in the process of changing one's life like a snake sloughing its skin, one can look at that dead skin — and take one's bearings. After the war I shall no longer keep this diary, or if I do I shall no longer speak about myself in it.

A word about that title, "War Diaries." The French original translates as "Phony War Diaries," referring to the period between the declaration of belligerency in September 1939 and the launching of Germany's blitz against France's northeast border in May of the following year. It was a time of considerable tranquility. Five miles behind the front, Sartre has the leisure to produce on a novel, planning a major work of philosophy, and also turning out reams of this phony-war diary, for the 358 pages which have been found reproduce only five out of 14 (or more) numbered notebooks, the others having been lost on a train. Sartre is also reading a lot: In the first two months of war he has read or reread 19 books. He gives us the list, and we find that it includes Kafka's "The Castle" and "The Trial," Gide's hefty "Journal," and half the plays of Shakespeare.

The Sartre we meet in these pages is already a ripe 34. He has published a novel, "Nausea," a small book of stories, "The Wall," a philosophical essay whose title could be translated as "Outline of a Theory of Emotions"; mainly he's a teacher of philosophy. He is not yet an famous writer, but before the war is over he will create the works that made his reputation, "Being and Nothingness," his major philosophical statement, and his first produced

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SORORAL PALAVER
AVERAGE ELEVATE
MENAGES STEERED
PRATE CATER IRE
LAME TAPER MANY
ETE LAYER VITAE
RESTORES MOTELS
RATS CITE
ROSTING TOLERATE
ARIES SIREN MAN
WIND OPENS DARC
EGG SWEDE SOTTO
SALTINE RETREAD
EMENDED ERASURE
SISTERS DESIRES

© 1985

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

FAVORABLE vulnerability provokes eccentric bids, and East's weak two-bid on the diagrammed deal certainly comes under that heading. North had to consider slam possibilities when his take-out double produced a spade bid on South. The South hand was clearly weak, but some distribution strength was possible. Against five spades, West led the singleton heart ten. South now knew that East had opened a weak two-bid with a suit that was both weaker and shorter than the textbooks would recommend. It was un-

likely that this gambit would be attempted with a balanced hand, so he drew the right conclusion in the trump suit. After winning with the heart ten and leading to the spade king, he led a slow spade to his jack.

This could well have been wrong. East might have produced the trump queen and given his partner a heart ruff. But the inference proved valid. West won with the spade queen and shifted to diamonds.

South won with the ace, led to his club queen and played the trump eight. The marked finesse against the nine allowed him to draw trumps, and he could then take the ob-

vious heart finesse. He now had 11 tricks, and surrendered a diamond at the finish.

NORTH

AK73

AK82

AK4

AK3

WEST

Q855

QJ754

J52

EAST (D)

Q854

Q854

Q854

Q854

Q854

Q854

Q854

Q854

Q854

Q854

Q854

Q854

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plays, "The Flies" and "No Exit" (which German soldiers in Paris, and German critics, were to have the opportunity to applaud before we did).

Sartre had been called up at the beginning of September 1939. He is in Alsace when we find him in mid-November in the opening pages of this book. When he isn't reading or writing he is a soldier in the meteorological service. After we leave him — when the notebook breaks off in March — he'll go to Paris, where his philosophical essay "L'Imaginaire" is being published, to receive a literary prize for "The Wall." Shortly after that the Germans will sweep down from the Ardennes and Paris will fall.

These "War Diaries," which appeared in French in 1983, three years after Sartre's death, breach his intimacy for the first time. (His autobiographical "The Words" was revelatory — but written for publication.) He discusses his relationship with friends, with lover and friend Simone de Beauvoir, with his army comrades. There are some painful passages in the tradition of confessional literature — on his ugliness, and how he sought to deal with it by associating with beauty (beautiful girls as well as beauty in art). Funny moments too, as when he tries to cope with the dilemma of becoming a great man who must stay aloof, even from women, while realizing that "women certainly weren't running after me, indeed it was I who was running after them." He would tell a young lady whose conquest he had just made not to infringe on his freedom. "But within a short space of time... I'd make her a gift of that precious freedom." His weight problem: "Every four or five months, I look at my stomach in a mirror and get unhappy." And so we are given what might be called the existential diet: "If I crack down on myself a bit roughly I have the impression of being my own master, hence free."

What we do not find in these notebooks, not even in embryo, is the political Sartre of the postwar decade. For, as astonishing as this may seem to readers who recall Sartre's public presence in the 1950s and '60s, neither the outbreak of war nor the troubled years which had preceded it — years which saw the rise of Hitler, the Spanish Civil War, the anti-Fascist commitment of Sartre's friends in Paris — had moved Sartre much. We know from Simone de Beauvoir's memoirs just how passive the Sartre-Beauvoir couple had been in the Popular Front years. Now in this diary he offers an imaginary reply to a critic who suggests that he might abandon literature for philosophy or "social preaching": there's no danger of that! "I feel no solidarity with anything, not even with myself." But if he has no social passion, if he lives out side his class and time, he doesn't necessarily admire this side of his character; he'd like to change. We now know that Sartre did get out of his armchair during the German occupation; he tried to get an intellectual resistance movement going, but in the face of indifference he gave it up. He ended the war contributing articles to the underground press, while making a reputation and possibly some money in German Paris. True political engagement would come later, often courageous, sometimes terribly wrongheaded, as when he moved toward the Stalinists at the very moment they were becoming ashamed of Stalinism.

Herbert R. Lottman, author of "Albert Camus: A Biography," "The Left Bank" and "Pagan: Hero or Traitor," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

© 1985

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

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SPORTS

Show Strikes Out 11 As Padres Nip Giants

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN DIEGO — Eric Show, the right-handed ace of the National League champion San Diego Padres, struck out a career-high 11 batters and scattered four hits Wednesday in a 3-0 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

Show, whose previous strikeout high was eight, did not allow a walk or a runner past second base and retired 13 consecutive batters between the first and fifth innings.

San Diego's manager, Dick Williams, was amazed.

"No one could expect nine innings from him this early, let alone a shutout and 11 strikeouts," Williams said.

San Diego got the only run it needed in the first inning when Jerry Davis singled, reached second on an error and scored on Kevin McReynolds' single. The Padres got insurance in the ninth on Jerry Royster's two-run double.

Dodgers 3, Astros 4

In Los Angeles, Steve Howe simply "said a little prayer and went to work," he said after getting a save in his first appearance in the major leagues in more than a year.

Howe, who was suspended because of cocaine use, had not pitched in the majors since September 1983. In addition to the suspension, he had undergone elbow surgery last winter.

Howe came in in the bottom of the ninth after Houston had scored once and had a runner on first with two outs. On Howe's first pitch, Jose Cruz lined out to center field to end the game.

Jerry Reuss, who owns a 20-10 record against Houston, had helped himself with a two-run single in the sixth inning and took a five-hitter and a 5-0 lead into the eighth. But he left after giving up two more hits that inning and Ken Howell threw a wild pitch, allowing one run to score. Alan Ashby's two-run single made it 5-3.

In the ninth, Kevin Bass drew a leadoff walk, then scored on a sacrifice fly by Phil Garner before Howe came in and retired Cruz. Houston's cleanup hitter.

Expos 4, Reds 1

In Cincinnati, Bill Gullickson, who had lost five straight April decisions since 1983, pitched seven strong innings, allowing four hits, and singled in a run for Montreal.

Hubie Brooks, acquired from the New York Mets in the big trade for Gary Carter, drove in three runs with two singles and a sacrifice fly and teammate Tim Lincecum contributed two singles and a triple and stole two bases.

The Reds' player-manager, Pete Rose, singled and had a run-scoring ground out in four at bats. The hit raised his career total to 4,100.

Blue Jays 1, Royals 0

In Toronto, in the American League, Bill Caudill, the relief pitcher acquired in a trade and signed for \$9 million over five years, pitched out of jams in the seventh, eighth and ninth innings for the victory and Gary Lavelle, acquired in another deal, worked a perfect 10th.

Both Toronto starter Doyle Alexander and Kansas City starter Danny Jackson pitched well enough to win. Jackson went nine innings and gave up five hits without walking a batter; Alexander allowed five hits before Caudill relieved in the seventh with runners on first and third and two outs and got Omar Concepcion on a fly ball.

In the 10th, Toronto's Willie Upshaw led off with a single and was sacrificed to third. One out later, Tony Fernandez hit a sharp grounder to deep short that Concepcion fielded. Fernandez barely beat Concepcion's throw to first while Upshaw dashed home just ahead of the throw there.

Earlier, the Royals said relief pitcher Dan Quisenberry and center fielder Willie Wilson have signed contracts that should bind them to the team for the rest of their careers.

Orioles 7, Rangers 1

In Baltimore, Fred Lynn, the \$6.8-million free agent, got his first two hits for the Orioles while Mike Roddenberry, the American League's only 20-game winner last season, went six innings for the victory.

Lynn singled twice during a six-run fourth inning, his second hit driving in two runs. Rick Dempsey hit a two-run single in the fourth.

Baltimore shortstop Cal Ripken, who has played every inning of 444 straight games, sprained his left ankle during an attempted pickoff and may miss Friday night's contest against Toronto.

Tigers 8, Indians 1

In Detroit, Lou Whitaker drove in his team's first four runs with two homers and Kirk Gibson accounted for the final three runs with a home run.

Dan Petry, 18-8 last season, scattered four hits over six innings before Aurelio Lopez pitched three perfect innings for a save.

Red Sox 14, Yankees 0

In Boston, Tony Armas and Wade Boggs each drove in three runs and Bill Buckner hit a two-run homer as New York was routed.

Liverpool, Juventus Win In Soccer

LONDON — Title-holder Liverpool and powerful Juventus scored comfortable first-leg home victories in the European Champions' Soccer Cup on Wednesday night to pave the way for a probable second consecutive English-Italian final.

Liverpool, which edged Roma on penalties to win last year's crown for the fourth time in eight years, defeated Panathinaikos of Greece, 4-0, while Juventus beat Bordeaux of France, 3-0, in their semifinal in Turin.

Everton, Liverpool's Merseyside neighbor, did well in the Cup-Winners Cup, holding Bayern Munich to a goalless draw in West Germany and Rapid Vienna defeated visiting Moscow Dynamo, 3-1.

The UEFA Cup saw Vidicon of Hungary score a 3-1 victory at home over Zejirskan Sarajevo of Yugoslavia and Inter-Milan defeat Real Madrid, 2-0.

The second leg matches in all three competitions will be played in two weeks.

In Rush, the leading scorer in Europe last season, spearheaded Liverpool's success with two goals in 60 minutes.

The Welsh international, who scored a second-round hat-trick against Benfica of Portugal, struck in the 48th and 49th minutes after Scotsman John Wark had opened Liverpool's scoring 10 minutes before the interval with his 23rd goal in 32 European tries.

Jim Beglin, debuting in European competition, then headed home Liverpool's fourth goal in the 80th minute to give the champions an almost insurmountable lead.

Juventus provided a polished display of attacking soccer to overpower Bordeaux, which never looked like testing the Italians.

Michel Platini was the creative genius driving Juventus and the French national team captain capped a brilliant display by completing the scoring 17 minutes from the end.

Letman, author of "Alibi" and "The Left Bank" and "Fratello," wrote this review in Italian.

Various heart disease. He had 11 cracks and scratches a diamond at the finish.

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division
Boston 27, Philadelphia 23, New York 20, Montreal 19, Toronto 18, Pittsburgh 17, Washington 16, New Jersey 15, Carolina 14, Florida 13, Tampa Bay 12, St. Louis 11, Chicago 10, Detroit 9, Cleveland 8, Cincinnati 7, Milwaukee 6, Kansas City 5, Houston 4, San Antonio 3, Dallas 2, Phoenix 1, San Diego 0.

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